

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—NO. 1.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 729

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE.

On account of the warm weather for the past 30 days, we are very largely overstocked on Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Overcoats and ulsters. Rather than carry over these goods to another season, we have concluded to commence a great sacrifice sale on Wednesday, January 2d, which will be continued till all of our Overcoats are sold. Our stock of fine overcoats and ulsters is extra large and we have put the knife right into the prices. If you have not yet bought an overcoat, be sure and take advantage of this sale. The prices are made regardless of cost and at ruinously low figures, with a view to closing out the entire stock of overcoats. It will pay you well to come to Detroit, if only to buy an overcoat. Our stock is very large and must be sold.

C. R. MABLEY,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

710 AT COST AT COST

First National Boot and Shoe Store.

For the next THIRTY DAYS we offer our entire stock of

Boots and Shoes, Gloves and Mittens, Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing Goods at Cost.

Come one and all and get bargains. Don't spend a dollar until you have seen our Goods and Prices. A dollar saved is two earned. Try us. WE MEAN BUSINESS.

Also Repairing Neatly and Promptly done, at Reduced Prices, by A. TOWER.

MARTIN & CREMER,
Follett House Block, Depot

Ypsilanti, January 12th, 1878.

THE
PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
STATIONERY,
WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the *VERY LOWEST* Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,
Opp. Depot.

The Pioneer, and only store devoted solely to Crockery,—making a business of the purchase and sale of a first-class stock in all its branches

—is J. H. WORTLEY'S, north side Congress Street.

Every man to his trade. Large experience in this department enables me to please my patrons by furnishing them reliable goods.

Grand Chance.
FOR SALE.

Three and a half acres at the eastern boundaries of the city, within the corporation. \$200.00 cash down, and balance on time at 7 per cent. interest. Inquire at COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

**Ayer's
Hair Vigor,**
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once a agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

WM. McANDREW'S
FURNITURE EXCHANGE.

Having enlarged my rooms, I am enabled to keep a better assortment than heretofore. With machinery and kiln-dried lumber I am prepared to make work to order as cheap as it can be bought anywhere, and warranted. Furniture Exchanged or Neatly Repaired. PICTURE FRAMES, PICTURES, BRACKETS, Etc. Lumber prepared for amateur bracketmakers. Drawings, models, and patterns made by William King. "Go us a Ca," at the old stand on Huron St., near the Engine House. N. B.—No connection with any other establishment in the city. 718-730

New Advertisements.

W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law, Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

B. D. YORE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Jenness block, Money to LOAN.

A. LIBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

C. R. PATTISON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich.

E. P. ALLBEN, F. A. HUNT,
A. L. LILLY, & H. HUNT, Attorneys at Law, Follett House Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. J. BEAKES, S. M. CUTCHRON,
BEAKES & CUTCHRON, Attorneys at Law, Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St., Detroit.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, J. W. BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

DENTAL.

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.

Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

MISS MARY P. HEWITT, Instruction on the piano-forte. Residence corner Adams and Ellis Sts., Ypsilanti.

PHYSICIANS.

F. K. OWEN, M. D., Office, in Drury & Calkins Drug Store. Office hours, 8 to 9 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M., Residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti. 469

W. M. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti. 516

Get Your Meals, when in Detroit, at the

NATIONAL
TEMPERANCE DINING ROOMS

126 Jefferson Ave., Where you can get First-class Meals served in Good Style at Low Rates.

Single Meals, 30 Cents. Four Meal Ticket, \$1.00 Day Board, \$3.50.

Private entrance and dining room for Ladies

25¢ FRESH OYSTERS Received Daily, and served up in every style. Raw, 20c. Fries, 25c. Stews, 25c.

Address, in all cases,

THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit, Mich.

The Sunday-School Lesson—to-morrow, March 3.

AHAZ'S PERSISTENT WICKEDNESS.

II. Chron. 28: 19-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And in the time of his distress did he trespass yet more against the Lord: this is that king Ahaz."

TOPIC.—"Woe unto the wicked! It shall be ill with him; for the reward of his hands shall be given him." Is. 3: 11.

RUINED BY SIN.

Brought Low by Sin (19).—"This is that King Ahaz." The king whose life we are now to have under examination was so pre-eminently weak and wicked among the kings of Judah that the sacred historian sarcastically refers to him in the words we have quoted: "Some men are known after death by the good deeds that they did, some by their laudable successes; other become famous for their evil deeds and for their failures. In the latter class, Ahaz is to be ranked. He had splendid opportunities for achieving distinction. It is not the young man who starts best in life that always comes out best in the end. The very things that should be one's means of advancement are sometimes the means of one's ruin. 'The prosperity of fools shall destroy them.' Often it is far better for a young man to have his strength increased by a hand-to-hand struggle with adversity than to have it sapped by luxury. The one makes a sturdy, self-reliant, manly man; the other a dabby, dependent, whimpering atom of impotence, the easy prey of sharpers and of those who lie in wait for souls. The same prophet exclaimed: 'Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink.' Perhaps Ahaz was a fast young man. It is quite likely that in youth he sowed 'wild oats,' the harvest of which he never got through reaping. Had he been an exemplary youth he would have been a better man. And he had every reason to be; for his grandfather, except in the matter of his one great offense, had set for him a good example—and the punishment for that one trespass should have been more influential for good, even, than all the rest of his life beside. And then there was the quiet, consistent, worshipful life of his father, who, avoiding the transgression of Uzziah, prepared his ways before the Lord his God." Ahaz was the son of a good father, and the father of a still better son—a blotch of mud between two diamonds—rebutted by the characters and the examples of each. No one ever takes a headlong plunge into wickedness. The venture is gradual. Look at his punishment. "Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." If Ahaz only had been driven back to the right paths by his punishments, instead of endeavoring to escape the strokes by rushing still farther from them, history would not through the centuries have pointed its immovable finger of scorn at the figure of that unhappy ruler, saying: "This is that king Ahaz!"

Distressed by Sin (20, 21).—Read the history. *Persisting in Sin* (22-25).—Irreligion and all false religions sow the seeds of dissipation and anarchy wherever they may happen to be. A live Christian church in a desperate neighborhood is worth more than a regiment of soldiers. Take it away, and life and property would soon cease to be regarded. The next count in the indictment against Ahaz is that he shut the doors of the temple. For the first time in nearly three hundred years the people had no open temple. There had been wicked kings, kings that had dared to do acts of profanation, but none had even conceived of an outrage so impious as this. In his lifetime, short though it may be, one man may do irreparable injury to his own generation and to others succeeding his. The greatest mischief that Ahaz did to his time was, not that in a few brief years he lost the territory that his father and grandfather had won and bequeathed unto him; that he had become the spoil of the nations round about; that he had reduced the nation from unexampled prosperity to indigence, and from supremacy to vassalage—it was not in the injury done to the kingdom of Judah, though that was great, that did the keenest injustice to his age, but it was in the evil that he did to the kingdom of God in Judah. The damage done to the material prosperity of a nation may be repaired, that done to the souls of men, never.

Disgraced by Sin (26, 27).—The people of Judah had a most singular way of passing upon the character of their kings after they were dead. None but good kings, those who had been faithful followers of the true God, were allowed burial in the sepulchers of the kings. By what process of trial judgment in each case was reached, we are not informed. But the judgment was inexorable however reached. And this final honor was denied, no matter how much the people had shared in the sin of the dead king. Here was a solemn court before which the body of the deceased king appeared and was judged for the deeds it had done while it was tenanted. Before this tribunal the body of Ahaz was summoned, and it passed upon it the sentence of exclusion, though all the land was still full of the altars and the high places he had set up, and before which the people were still bowing in gratified worship. No one had a good word for the dead. His name was despised even by those whose lust for idolatry he had satisfied. He was known to all history as "that king Ahaz." His very name became a by-word and a reproach. Even among evil doers themselves "the memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot."

HYMN.
Earth's transitory things decay,
Its pomps, its pleasures pass away;
But the sweet memory of the good
Survives in the vissitude.

National Teacher.

A POWERFUL TEACHER.—On one of the islands off the coast of Maine is a gigantic schoolmistress, seven feet high, weighing 300 pounds, strong in proportion, and very handsome. Since she was sent to reduce order a school of savage young men, who thrashed their teachers and turned them out. Her advent was enough to make them meek as lambs, all save one young man of 21, handsome and curly haired, and who regarded himself as a privileged character. He began to cut up one day before the girls, whereupon, in the twinkling of an eye, the handsome giant bowed him across her knee and spanked him with her ruler. The boys laughed, the girls tittered, and that was the end of that young man's pranks.

In every considerable village in the State *The Evening News* is sold at 10 cents per week. Where it cannot be so secured it may be sent by mail, postage prepaid, at the following rates: per year, \$5.00; per quarter, \$1.25; per month, 45 cents.

The "want" advertisements on the third page of *The Evening News* form the cheapest and most popular way of selling any kind of property or filling any kind of employment. Every word or less is inserted five days for fifty cents. Farmers and merchants everywhere may avail themselves of the advantages they offer.

Address, in all cases,

Normal School Items.

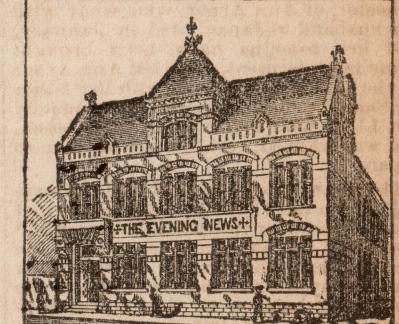
Prof. Vroman has returned from Grand Rapids.

Prof. Estabrook is holding successful revival meetings at Stony Creek.

On the 22d, Miss Kahler read an essay on the subject of "Memorial Days." It is said to be the best that has been read from the Normal stage for years.

Warren F. Pattison, son of the editor of the COMMERCIAL, has gone to the Agricultural College, at Lansing, carrying first-class testimonials of his standing as a student and fidelity to his studies.

The question, "Resolved, That pioneers require more courage than soldiers," was discussed in Normal Lyceum, February 22d. Mr. Campbell lead on the affirmative. He regarded the term pioneer in its widest sense, and as applied to anyone who endures hardships to prepare the way for the acquisition of knowledge as well as of property. His principal points were in showing that the struggles of the pioneer were lifelong, and those of the soldier only momentary; and, as illustrated in the life of Galileo, it requires more courage to encounter the scorn and threats of the world than to meet a foe in an open field. Mr. Moorman, leading the negative, was not willing to accept Mr. Campbell's wide application of the term pioneer, claiming that it was only meant to apply to early settlers. He argued from the Biblical use of the term courage, and as it generally denotes the quality which leads men to meet the dangers of war without fear or shrinking, a pioneer's success does not depend upon his courage. Mr. Chapman next took the floor, saying that he would not attempt to quibble on the definition of words, but would confine himself strictly to the true spirit of the question. 1st, By showing the twofold claim that pioneers have to our respect. 2d, That in war it is not true courage alone that prompts the soldier to hazard his life; but, lead on by the excitement of battle, he becomes unconscious of his danger. Mr. Haug next spoke, favoring the negative of the question. His arguments were arranged in a regular, syllogistic form, taking as his major premise, that the greater the sacrifice the greater the courage required. The minor that no man can make a greater sacrifice than that of his life. Hence no greater courage can be required than that which is required for the sacrifice of life. There are numerous instances in which soldiers have consciously sacrificed their lives; hence no one requires more courage than the soldier. He concluded by saying that the burden of proof rested upon the affirmative, and that the question, as stated, requires them to prove that the pioneer requires *more* courage than the soldier. Miss Rice next read an essay on the affirmative. She handled the subject in an agreeable manner, showing the long years of toil and self-sacrifice necessary to change the forest to its present state of cultivation. The discussion of the evening was concluded by an able essay on the negative by Miss Ida Shotwell. She stated that the soldier could not, like the pioneer, take his family with him; but must bid adieu to family and friends in battling for the interests of his country. She closed by reciting an extract from Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."



The above cut represents the new office of the Detroit *Evening News*, into which it removed with the opening of the present year, and which is without doubt the most commodious and complete newspaper office in the West. Started in August, 1873, The News had up to that date a circulation of nearly 18,000,000 copies, consuming less than 476 tons of white paper, or a pile a mile high—each sheet being spread out its full size. The amount of reading matter published in its columns each year is estimated to be equal to thirty octavo volumes of 600 pages each. About \$1,000,000 was paid out last year for editorial work, and \$10,000 more for type setting. The gross business of the concern for 1877 exceeded \$5,000,000, thus evincing the popularity of the paper as well with the advertisers as the reading public. Besides an enormous staff of 49 editors, printers and clerks, there are direct employments for 500 carriers and newsboys, besides a large staff of correspondents, an entire number of persons deriving regular income directly from its publication, reaching as high as \$40. These facts illustrate the magnitude of the business which has been built up in a little over four years.

With these facts in view, the proprietors now propose to redouble their exertions to make *The Evening News* the model paper of the northwest. A new outfit of type will soon improve the mechanical appearance, and a new and much faster press is to be put in. The present machine has a capacity for up to 1,000 sheets per hour. No Detroit paper has a larger staff of editors and reporters, or one composed of men better trained to their profession and all are now, as some say, bending every energy to distinguish themselves. The most interesting and remarkable news item there is to be promulgated for the ensuing year. All we ask of the public is simply to try the paper for a week, a month or a quarter.

In every considerable village in the State *The Evening News* is sold at 10 cents per week. Where it cannot be so secured it may be sent by mail, postage prepaid, at the following rates: per year, \$5.00; per quarter, \$1.25; per month, 45 cents. The "want" advertisements on the third page of *The Evening News* form the cheapest and most popular way of selling any kind of property or filling any kind of employment. Every word or less is inserted five days for fifty cents. Farmers and merchants everywhere may avail themselves of the advantages they offer.

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The Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Upward of 600 Odd Fellows attended the Grand Lodge at Grand Rapids. The Grand Secretary's report shows 1,674 initiations during the year, 317 by card; also 43 deaths. The total membership of this jurisdiction is 13,222. The amount of money received and disbursed during the year is about \$9,000. The Grand Treasurer's report shows the cash on hand to be \$5,191.

The railroad irregularities in the grain elevator, in Adrian, are to be made the subject of investigation by a grand jury. Traveling Auditor Hayden was subpoenaed at Jackson, and summonses were simultaneously served on Division Superintendent Curtis, Hough, the deposed agent, the clerks in the freight office at Adrian, Rogers Bros., produce dealers, and many others implicated in or cognizant of the crookedness. The order for the jury was issued by Judge Pratt last week, being the first instance of the kind in that part of the State for 20 years. Startling developments are expected.

Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, the State Librarian, reports that 252 volumes of law books have been added to the law library since January 1. Among the most valuable of these are a set of Beavan's Reports, 36 volumes, Bobbin's New Practice, 7 volumes, and Upper Canada Reports and Digests, 85 volumes. Besides these there have been many miscellaneous works added to the general library.

Judge Van Zile has resigned the Circuit Judgeship, to take effect April 1, he having received a summons to report in Utah without delay, to assume the duties of District Attorney.

The new \$18,000 court house in Gladwin county has been completed.

After a careful view of the situation and extensive inquiries among those best informed in the matter, the Cheboygan Tribune comes to the conclusion that the prospect for an early beginning of work in the Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad is not good, in fact it thinks there is no prospect at all.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows voted to hold their next meeting in Jackson, and to abandon all efforts to complete the building and remove the debt on their institute at Lansing, but to sell the property, the members preferring to keep their wards at home and not in a general pauper house.

The story of a double murder, which is alleged to have been committed in the Town of Williams, near Bay City, has just come to light through Minnie Henning, aged seventeen, who is held as a witness until the case can be investigated. She alleges that her father killed a little girl named Rosa Hall, aged three years, and secreted the body under a house, and that the house was burned. She also says that a man named Frank Ellerton, who was supposed to have some knowledge of the murder, was killed by Hank Rowe, a friend of Henning's, and the body was buried in the woods. Rowe shot Minnie in the back, according to her, when she said she would divulge his crime. She carries marks of her wound now. Rowe and Henning disappeared some time ago.

The Caro Advertiser says John Riley, of that village, who is a very fleshy man, has met with a singular accident. While stooping over the calf of his leg burst, and the wound is more painful and serious than a broken leg would be.

The address before the law students of the University at the March commencement, is to be delivered by Judge Marston, of Bay City.

S. D. Jackson was arrested in Grand Rapids on a warrant issued by Gov. Croswell on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts charging Jackson with obtaining goods under false pretenses. Judge Withey, U. S. Circuit Judge, granted a habeas corpus discharging Jackson from custody, on the ground that Gov. Croswell must require and present evidence and not a mere accusation from another Governor.

The Governor has pardoned from the State Prison Walter B. Hill, the Calhoun county forger, who is represented to be in a dying condition.

At the late Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the committee to whom was referred the appeal of J. S. Bedell against Hudson Lodge No. 26, sustained the lodge in expulsion of the member. This case was a peculiar one. The obligation all members take when entering the order is, "that they believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, the Ruler of the Universe." Bedell took the obligation, but afterwards in a violent manner declared that he did not believe in any God, and that he did not so believe when he entered the order. Charges were preferred, and he was expelled from the order.

The Michigan Central railroad is carrying upwards of one-third of all the eastward bound freight from Chicago.

Mrs. Lilly, daughter of Hon. John M. Wheeler, of Ann Arbor, who went with her husband to Japan, died in January, and her remains have been brought home for interment. She left Ann Arbor on the 20th of March last with her father for San Francisco, where she was met by Mr. Lilly, who had arrived from Japan, and was married, returning with him to Japan.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows were started on the 22d, at the intelligence that Grand Treasurer Robert H. Morrison had absconded and could not be found. He received from the Grand Secretary, on Wednesday, \$3,000, also drew from the bank the balance of Grand Encampment funds, and left for Sturgis at 4 o'clock on Thursday, saying that he would return Friday morning. Dispatches sent Friday say that he left Sturgis on that day, but as yet no trace of him can be found. He had in his possession \$6,800. The Grand Lodge has elected Ben. Verner, of Detroit, Grand Treasurer, and made a loan of \$2,000 to pay mileage and per diem. Morrison is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. It is thought that he has gone to Europe.

The wife and child of John Barry, of Jackson, were found dead in bed Saturday morning. Death was caused from asphyxia gas from an Empire gas-burner.

Adam Schmidt, an old German, hung himself at East Saginaw Saturday night; cause, hard drink. He has a wife and three children in Prussia and two sons in Saginaw. He was 60 years old.

The last rain storm extended over the northern part of the State, from Lansing to Alpena, and the men in the lumber camps were literally swamped.

The salt production of the State for the months of December and January, as shown by the Salt Inspector's book, was 187,368 barrels, against 103,509 barrels for the corresponding months last year. The shipments for January, which were very large, included 29,964 barrels shipped in bulk to Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. This made about 310 cars. Of this quantity 16,393 barrels were from Bay county, and 13,571 from Saginaw county.

John Ihling has on the narrow gauge a new railroad velocipede, which is now used for carrying the mails between Paw Paw and Lawton. It is so light that a man can easily carry it. It has two wheels, running both on the same rail, and the rider sits astride the machine, as on every other velocipede. There is

another small guide wheel which runs upon the other rail and keeps the machine on the track. It is said that it will run from 12 to 15 miles an hour.—*Paw Paw Courier.*

The following is a list of the latest changes in Michigan postoffices: New offices have been established at Angel, Sanilac county; Gibson, Allegan county; Johnsonville, Ottawa county. The name of the Mungerville postoffice has been changed to Burton, and the Springwells office to West End. The following have been discontinued: Blooming Valley and Cob Moo Sa, Oceana county, and Long Lake, Grand Traverse county.

Augustus Phelps, township treasurer of Augusta, Washinaw county, states that he was robbed Sunday night by two men who entered the house. One throttled him while the other got \$317 from under his pillow and then ransacked the house, stealing \$40 in checks from the desk, leaving a lot of county orders untouched. The money belongs to the township.

J. C. Davis, of the Davisburgh steam mills, has proved the successful competitor, by sample, for 1,500 barrels of new process flour, to be shipped direct to Europe.

Investigations at Grand Rapids developed the fact that an illegitimate child, aged four months, actually died from the effects of starvation.

GENERAL NEWS.

The floods in Jackson, Cal., have swept away the Chinese quarter of the town and drowned eight Chinamen.

President Hayes has approved the joint resolution declaring a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits inexpedient.

Sacramento city has been saved from flood, but at the expense of the surrounding country. Many breaks in levees are reported above and below the city. The village of Washington, opposite Sacramento, is under water, and the islands in the delta of the river, except Grand Island, are reported flooded. Vallejo presents the appearance of a vast lake. An immense body of water is pouring through the Straits of Carquinez into San Francisco Bay, which causes the phenomenon of a continuous ebb tide. Travel by rail and stage is much impeded throughout the State, except on the main line of the Central and Western Pacific. The storm, which lulled, broke out afresh Tuesday with a heavy southerly gale and rain. Except in the flooded district the agricultural prospects for the coming season are most flattering.

Dr. Lindeman, director of the United States mints, thinks he can coin three million silver dollars per month if necessary.

By consent of all parties an order was entered Wednesday in the Supreme Court of New York discontinuing all proceedings in the Lord lunacy matter.

The Greenback National Convention met at Toledo on the 22d, 28 States were represented by delegates, one of whom was from the Pacific coast, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan had large delegations. Judge Francis W. Hughes, of Pa., was permanent Chairman. The platform offered by a Committee was adopted with great unanimity. It declares that "It is the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed. The circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, shall be issued by the Government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States, at its stamped value."

Another tidal wave is reported at Callo.

Another tidal wave is reported at Callo. It wrecked railroad trains, demolished the cane huts of the poor people, and swept a number of men, women and children into the bay, drowning several.

A telegram from Athens reports that the Turks occupied Platano this morning, and burned a portion of the town. The insurgents, receiving reinforcements, recaptured the place at noon.

The movement in the British Parliament for equal franchise was defeated by a vote of 271 to 219.

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The draft of the peace conditions contained a stipulation that the six principal Turkish ironclads should be ceded to Russia on the ground that otherwise the Port might sell them to England. The Sultan objected to this stipulation. He stated that he would prefer to destroy the vessels, and promised not to transfer them to any foreign powers. The incident terminated by the Sultan undertaking not to sell the ironclads to England, in consideration of which Russia withdrew her demand for their immediate seizure.

It is expected that peace conditions will be signed at an early day. The Turks accepting all conditions except two, about the immediate surrender of the iron-clads, and the payment of ten millions of rubles in cash and forty millions sterling in bonds.

The other amendments were simply formal, and were concurred in without division. The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

FEb. 25.—In the Senate, a bill prepared by the Export Convention was introduced to provide for the carrying of the mail in American steamships. Referred.

A message was received from the House, announcing the concurrence in the amendments to the bill to authorize the coining of a standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character. An engrossed copy of the bill, signed by Speaker Randall, was delivered to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President. The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.) presented a petition of citizens of Michigan asking the passage of a law for the protection and preservation of food fishes in the great lakes, rivers and straits connecting the same. Referred.

House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington Light Infantry at Charleston, S. C., was passed.

In the House a number of bills were introduced, among them, by Mr. Bland, a bill for the free coining of the silver dollar. Also, to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines, and provide for the issuing of certificates for gold and silver bullion deposited in the mints.

The bill reorganizing the army, consolidating certain of its departments and reducing its cost, was reported, ordered printed and re-committed.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The House by a vote of 174 to 51 went into committee of the whole, Mr. Southard (Dem., O.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars.

FEb. 26.—Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.) was chosen President pro tem of the Senate. A motion to elect Mr. Thurman (Dem., O.) was rejected—28 to 29. Mr. Ferry's election was then agreed to, and he at once took the chair.

Several measures were called up, but present consideration being objected to, the Senate went into executive session.

The House passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe rules to be observed in the preparation and opening of bids for contracts for the War Department.

The session was mostly occupied by Chalmers (Dem., Miss.) on Louisiana matters, and Butler (Rep., Mass.) on financial measures.

The state of husbandry in any country is the best test of its enlightenment. The thermometer of civilization rises or falls as drives the plough.

"You must send the plough," exclaimed a man who had travelled all over Christian missionary ground, "into heathen lands; a barbarian nation needs but to be ploughed up deep, subsoiled, planted, and the inevitable harvest will be an enlightened nation."

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Austrian railroads have received preliminary orders to prepare for the conveyance of troops and officers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

A fire at Ashtabula, Ohio, Tuesday morning destroyed about \$15,000 worth of property.

The Board of Control of the combined coal companies has agreed to limit all the production for March to 825,000 tons, in order to reduce the stock on hand.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Havana Official Gazette publishes the basis of peace conditions. All the insurgent chiefs have given in their adhesion to the conditions. General satisfaction is expressed all over the island, and peace is no longer doubted.

Cardinal Giachimo Pecci, the Pontifical Camerlengo, has been elected Pope. Cardinal Pecci is an Italian. He assumes the title of Leo XIII.

A dispatch from Rome says the operations of the sacred conclave culminated in a ballot taken Wednesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the election of Cardinal Joachim Pecci, who assumes the title of Pope Leo XIII. The conclave has been in session since Monday evening, and as only two ballots daily have been taken Cardinal Pecci was chosen on the third ballot. The moderates hesitated between Cardinals Franchi and Pecci, but the conflicting elements became harmonized, and the result was the election of the latter. The announcement to the people was made with the prescribed formalities and ceremonies from the Vatican, and created intense excitement, although it had been accepted as a foregone conclusion that an Italian Cardinal would be the choice of the conclave.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Beck, Burnside, Butler, Cameron (Pa.), Chaffee, Christiany, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Garland, Grover, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Hoar, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, Matthews, Morgan, Paddock, Ransom, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Windom, and Withers—33.

YEA—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Booth, Cameron (Wis.), Cockrell, Coke, Davis (Ill.), Faxon, Eustis, Ferry, McCreary, McMillan, Merrimon, Morrill, Oglesby, Plumb, Sargent, Saulsbury, Voorhees, Wallace, and Wallace—21.

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism and starvation; and,

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interests of, and dictated by money lenders, bankers and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, While we recognize the fact that men in Congress connected with both the old political parties have stood up manfully for the rights of the people, and met the threats of the money power and the ridicule of an ignorant and subsidized press, yet neither the Republicans nor the Democratic parties in their national policies propose remedies for the existing evils, and,

WHEREAS, The Independent Greenback party, and other associations more or less effective, have been unable hitherto to make a formidable opposition to old party organizations; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of Greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetization of the silver dollar, the excepting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and as far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation;

Therefore, we assemble in National Convention and make a declaration of our principles and invite all patriotic citizens to unite in an effort to secure financial reform and industrial emancipation.

The organization shall be known as the National Party, and under this name we will perfect, without delay, National, State and local associations to secure the election to office of such men only as will pledge themselves to do all in their power to establish these principles:

First—It is the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All Bank issues designed to circulate in foreclosed suits.

Also a bill, exempting from seizure on executions or attachments, issued by any United States Court, the same property which shall be exempted from levy and sale under the laws of the State in which the defendant shall reside.

Also a bill to relieve certain legal disabilities of women. It provides that when a woman shall have been a member of the bar of the highest courts in any State or Territory, she shall, on application, be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Passed; yeas 169, nays 87.

Also passed a bill to provide for appearances on behalf of the United States, in foreclosed suits.

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Education and Labor.

As great a man as the governor of New York is opposed to the higher education of the masses, because forsooth,—as he says in a formal message to the Legislature:—"Instead of educating the masses of children so as to prepare them for the pursuits and industries upon which they must depend for a living, we educate them in such a way as to make them discontented with their condition, unfit to discharge its duties in a manner most beneficial to their own interests, and take away the strong incentives which impel those who are really able and worthy to win for themselves high position in learning and usefulness."

The man who will utter such sentiments is unworthy the name of an American citizen; and is just fit to be the driver on a Cuban slave plantation. "Children must not be 'educated,' more than to read, write and add a few figures, because it will make them discontented with their condition." The few who have got up, must not be interfered with. "The masses of children" must be kept down, taught to know "their condition" as serfs, and not be allowed any equal chance in life's struggle." The exact doctrine of the slaveholder a few years ago. The man who writes it is a demagogue or lacking in sense. If his object is to build up and sustain an Aristocracy he is a demagogue. If he is sincere in the belief that education is an injury to the masses, he has a mind so narrow that it is no slander to say he lacks good common sense. We believe the Governor is more or less controlled by both influences. The demagogue would lead the masses (to the polls) by the nose; but his power to do this is lessened just in proportion as they are educated. But we can conceive that a narrow mind may really think high culture is not useful to the laboring classes. The argument is: "If you educate the laborers, they will dislike labor, crowd themselves into the professions, and ruin all the professions in a pecuniary and political sense, try to get a living by their wits, and nobody will be left to do the work of the world."

Indeed, this is a sad picture. Put all our boys through a High school course, and the blacksmith's sledge will cease to swing, there will be nobody to build our houses, the whoa, baw, of the farmer will be no more heard, nobody to build our railroads, everybody will be an Esq., a Dr., a Prof., or a Rev., or an elegant gentleman of leisure, driving fast horses and running for Congress. What a picture—the of the imagination. All the business of the world would stop except such as can be done in broad cloth and kid gloves.

Can a man with brains enough to put two ideas together be fooled with such nonsense? And yet we have heard the principle argued in the Legislature of Michigan by a man whose own education was not above that of the average boy of nine years in a country school. We can have some patience with such a man, but none for the Governor of a great State, if such is the result of his judgment. He would have helped to smash the first locomotive and the first spinning jenny, and the first sewing machine, and killed the inventors, because they would interfere with "the condition" of laboring men and women (for the women, too, should not be allowed to get above their "condition,") he would have opposed the building of the Erie canal, as many did, because it would so destroy the demand for horses as to make them worthless; and then he would have opposed the building of the N. Y. railroads, as many did, because it would ruin the canal; and he would have headed the mob that would not let the cars pass through Erie, Penn., without change, some 25 years ago, because it would injure the peanut stands of that enterprising city.

History tells us how all the croakers and prophets of evil over the inventions and labor saving improvements of the world have been disappointed. A machine that does the work of ten men will create work for more than ten. The Erie canal destroyed the teaming business between Albany and Buffalo, as was expected; and it never occurred to the raven croakers that it would, as it did, create a demand for twenty times the number of teams to bring business to the canal along its entire line. Just so would the opponents of higher education be disappointed if the masses were educated. The question of occupation would regulate itself. Doubtless some men whom nature seems to have made men by mistake, would have an inherent dislike to hand-soiling labor; but the number would be no greater than now. But suppose every man should "rush into the professions." The "fittest" would survive, and the professions would be exalted by the competition. Men would engage, as now, in such occupations as promise the best returns, influenced more or less by natural adaptation. Labor would be greatly elevated. The "respectability of labor" would be as much higher than it now is, as it is now higher in Michigan than it was in South Carolina twenty years ago. Education would serve the ends of labor saving machines. The plow and the spade would think. There would be the same benefit on a great scale that we see now in individual cases. We know that a man with brains can command higher wages than one without, at the same work; and that, because he can do more and better work. And this is just as advantageous for the man who is his own employer as for him who works for another.

Really, the idea that an education of the masses can be an injury to society, or to any class of society (and an injury to any class is an injury to the whole), seems too absurd for serious comment. No man liveth to himself. Elevate the lower and you elevate the whole. Education is elevation. Universal education is universal elevation, which, joined to moral culture, would make us, what we claim to be in a far-fetched figure, a nation of kings.

But all this is dealing only with lower motives; a mere matter of social position—a question of dollars and cents. Gov. Robinson makes no mention of any higher motives for "the masses of children." He seems to have no higher idea of education than to make it a stepping stone to place and power for the few. And to this end he would keep from "the masses of our children" an education that would give them an equal chance in the race. Put clogs on their minds to

keep them "contented with their condition," to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the favored few—the legitimate aristocracy who shall command the services and the votes of men, who, if they were educated might prove their rivals and rulers instead of their vassals and tools.

Education for its own value to an immortal mind is not worth a remark; with a forgetfulness of the higher longings of the soul, that would dishonor a heathen, and make an infidel ashamed, he has not a word for education in its power to make man more a man, and less an animal; to dignify human character, and develop the possibilities of human intellect; but treats the subject as though it was a mere struggle for the mastery among masters and their slaves.

But in our indignation let us not do injustice to Gov. Robinson. He is in favor of giving the masses a little education. He would not degrade them quite to the "condition" of machines; only be careful not to teach them so much that they will "be discontented with their condition" as mere ditch diggers and drudges. His argument for keeping them "contented with their condition" would make him worthy to teach them the old story:

O, I wish I were a geese!
O, I wish I were a geese,
All forlorn!
For they eat the grass in peace,
And accumulate much grease,
Eating corn!

When he gets them to this point, they will be "contented," and Gov. Robinson will be happy.

The Co-Education Question.

From New England Journal of Education, by somebody "Out West."

Out here, in the West, "lewd fellows of the baser sort" who want to kill a neighbor's dog, declare (1), he is about to become mad, (2) he is mad, and finally, (3) of course he must be mad.

The excellent gentlemen who have attacked all our high schools and State Universities have surprised us—as they have you—by the brisk acceptance of the lewd fellows' tactics. The steps have been about as follows: "Down with all the higher public schools, for (1) they will not teach morality much longer; (2) they do not teach morality; (3) they have no right to teach morality." Then they will pluck you by the sleeve, and whisper with white lips, "Destroy them for any reason you please, only down with them." My bet academy is inferior to the high school at its side, and my darling college can not keep even its denominational friends from the State University."

Then, too, ignoring the palpable proofs from statistics that education exerts a moral influence, they catalogue the partially or well educated criminals, then triumphantly point to the list and demand that we shall confess that our public schools are a moral failure! They are not in haste, however, to make out a similar catalogue from the students of their academies or colleges; or even from their own churches; and when some illicit infidel does it for them, and then chants, "Religion in school and church is a moral failure!" they accept it as a new demonstration that infidelity makes Lilliputian logicians and Brobdingnagian tricksters.

Is it true that Hon. Charles Francis Adams is waiting for some shocking scandal to burst out from a co-educating school? Is not the very fact that we are obliged to wait for it, a charming demonstration that joint education can not be a very active evil? We are not obliged to "wait" long, either in the East or in the West, for a first-class scandal in some family, or in some church, or even for a college president to misrepresent popular education. Nevertheless we continue to believe in the family and the church, and even in college presidencies!

So we originate our mutual surprises, our educational conglomerates. Ours are made up of fears eventuating in blunders; yours, of blunders ending in fears!

Children Given to the Sea.

A Chronicle reporter yesterday interviewed Captain Ranzau, who for fourteen years has been cruising about in the South Seas. He said that famine and starvation were frequent on coral islands of the Pacific. Captain Ranzau has seen great suffering on the Kingsmill group, owing to the failure of the cocoanut tree to produce the usual crop. The vessel of which he was master reached the island at 8 A. M., and by 12 o'clock P. M., he had 130 natives on board—all he could carry. No force was used, the chiefs allowing their subjects to come on board freely. The natives thus procured were destined for Samos. On other occasions the Captain carried away natives with their free and full consent, but they would not go anywhere else than to Samos, for fear of being sold into slavery. Captain Ranzau asserts that when famine exists on the Kingsmill group the newly-born children are

EXPOSED ON THE REEFS.

to be carried out to sea by the currents. The destruction of the female infants in China, to prevent over-population, is well known, but in the coral groups of the South Pacific, when a famine prevails both male and female children are exposed to destruction. The natives are by no means cruel, but this practice is resorted to in order to prevent over-population and starvation. What is described as having happened on the Kingsmill group frequently happens on many other coral groups.

One of the most interesting islands south of the equator is Quirós Island, known to the Spaniards as "Isla de la Gente Hermosa" (Island of the Handsome people), and to the natives as "Olosiga." It is there that the American patriarch, Eli Jennings, resides, who is the venerable father-in-law of Capt. Rauza. Olosiga Island was discovered by the Spanish navigator Quirós, in 1606, and is named after him on many of the maps now in use. When Eli Jennings first visited the island, more than thirty years ago he found two skeletons, a male and female, bleaching in the sun. They were reclining under a palm tree, and are supposed to have been the remains of an old couple who starved to death. It is a tradition that all the natives were stolen from the island by Peruvian slavers, and that the couple whose skeletons were found were

TOO OLD to be carried off. Quirós, according to the chronicles, found a remarkably tall and very handsome race of people on Olosiga, and for this reason called it the Island of Handsome People. There are large slabs resembling tombstones on the island, with peculiar inscriptions, but the nature of the inscriptions is not known. Olosiga is a very small island about 200 miles north-east of Samoa, and contains at present only patriarch Jennings, his family, and a few natives imported from other islands. All the original inhabitants either perished or were carried into slavery. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Cremation.

Mrs. Jane Pitman, wife of Ben Pitman, lecturer on art in the Cincinnati School of Design, and author of the phonographic system bearing his name, died in Cincinnati on the 12th of February. Her will contained the following clause: "Inasmuch as I have long conceived it to be the most sensible mode of disposing of my body, I desire my remains to be forwarded to Dr. Le Moine, to be cremated in the furnace built by him for that purpose at Washington, Penn." Belonging to a family of "advanced thinkers," and being accustomed to discuss familiarly the various doctrines of materialism, there was to her mind nothing abhorrent in the idea of reducing her own bones and tissues to their constituent elements. Mrs. Pitman sympathized most heartily with her opinions. It was, he believed, as capable as any mathematical proposition of demonstration that the human body was formed by a chemical union of a number of primary elements. As they were only held together by a mysterious and inexplicable vital principle, and were the means of expression that that principle had adopted, they became useless as soon as it had departed. Being drawn from the earth and the air, they must return there sooner or later; and better sooner than later since it must be so. These were the arguments with which Mr. and Mrs. Pitman fortified themselves when they contemplated cremation for each other after death. The same or similar arguments have been entertained widely by a large number of civilized and Christian people—more widely, perhaps, than anybody is now aware of. The reason they have not been more generally put into practice is found in the experience of Mr. Pitman, which is on this account valuable to all parties interested in the subject. In a conversation with a reporter, while his wife was still unburied and uncremated, he confessed that, while cremation had appeared to him in anticipation comparatively a simple duty, he found it in fact most difficult to carry out. He would have abandoned the scheme at the last moment if he had not the positive injunction of his wife to give him countenance and support. The cause of his distress was, first, that he shrank from the publicity which his conduct involved, and, secondly, he had an affection, materialist though he was, for the earthly remains with which he had been accustomed to associate the spirit of his deceased wife.

Mrs. Pitman's body was embalmed and placed in the best chamber of the house, amid flowers. No trappings of woe were visible, even the customary crapes being omitted from the door. Visitors were welcomed, and Mr. Pitman was present to entertain them with conversation suitable to the interesting occasion. This part of the ceremony had not proceeded far when he was overtaken by doubts as to the good taste of the reporters who flocked in to interview him. The reporters had not entered into his calculations, but they proved afterwards to be the most important personages at the funeral, or the incineration, or whatever it may be called. The reporters had not the scruples about good taste that disturbed Mr. Pitman. One of them followed the body to the furnace, and, in the disguise of an assistant, observed the process of burning from the beginning to the end. All that he saw he reported the next day in his newspaper, not forgetting to boast of the fraud by which he had obtained admission to the room. "The intention was," says this interesting writer, "to exclude all representatives of the press, since the subject was an estimable lady in private life, both a wife and a mother." None of which considerations availed to exclude the interesting writer in question. Next to the vulgar publicity of the affair, the circumstances which caused most grief to Mr. Pitman was the knowledge that the body of one he loved, which was all that remained to him, was suddenly and forever destroyed. Logic and reason might teach him that the body was only so much matter, and had been changed only in form, not in substance; but logic and reason could not make him forget that that matter had tender associations for him. The grave, it must be confessed, receives the dead more kindly at first and keeps them longer in the semblance of the living than the furnace does or can. The motives to preserve the present form of burial are thus doubly strong—first, because from habitual association it has come to be considered less repulsive in itself, and, secondly, because it excites no comment, but conveys the respect and sympathy of the world. The tendency of custom to preserve itself receives, in this instance, an apt illustration; for the reason which makes burial the common form of disposing of the dead operates to discredit cremation. The simple fact that burial is the common form is, other things being equal, a good reason why it should remain so. At any rate, the form must be changed, if at all, at the expense of considerable personal sacrifice; and whether there are reformers enough in the world to accomplish it for many years to come is a doubtful proposition.

To live uprightly and purely in this age is no play. A young man who resents to do it must put himself, as a fencer does when about to be attacked, on his guard. A mild and dove-like disposition does not hold a man up to the line of duty at all times. There are the mild, and there are also the heroic virtues of Christianity; and both find their proper moments of expression. There are times when a young man must say no, and a no that has no hint of a possible "yes" in it. There are times, also, when you must say yes, and make it ring like the blast of a trumpet. Never did young men need this quality and temper more

than they do to-day; never were there more opportunities for their exercise. —Golden Rule.

State Prison Cruelties.

The New Jersey State Prison investigating committee is still busy turning out facts. The testimony of Anthony K. Perry, Marshal of the prison, relates how Jacob Snook, an exceedingly troublesome convict, was placed on the stretcher, an improvement upon the rack, which allows its victim to lie down, and was strung up by the wrists, with his feet just touching the floor. This sort of treatment, it is said, will produce death within five minutes in frequent cases. He was suspended but a short time, and once appealed to the marshal to know whether he meant to kill him. The attendants left him, and returning in a few minutes found the man dead. Dr. Thomas H. Mackenzie, county physician, held no inquest in the case of Snook. He made inquiries, but was told nothing of the punishment to which the convict had been subjected, and believed that he was found dead in his cell. He made a post mortem, in conjunction with Dr. W. L. Phillips, the prison physician, and found the membranes of the brain roughened and thickened, indicating that the man had died of meningitis. The lateral ventricles were also greatly extended.

Henry Vegte, formerly a guard on the wall of the prison, testified that he saw the gag used often; saw men in the dungeon hung up by their arms and pulled up by the pully so that their toes just touched the floor; men were sometimes chained to the floor. He often heard cries in the dungeon. He never saw the hose or paddle punishment used; he saw a woman after she had been strung up with black and blue marks from the handuffs on her arms. John W. Crane testified similarly to the last witness.

J. G. Van Houten, of Trenton, who had been a keeper off and on for twenty years, testified that it was customary to chain prisoners to the floor and up to the wall and to use the stretcher, the gag and the blinds; he saw the alcohol placed on Friedlander and said: "It made him get up. It was put on for that purpose." The witness saw it done twice; once with a man named Murray. Dr. Phillips applied the alcohol. It was set fire to and made a sore six inches long and two inches wide. Murray had fits afterwards. The witness saw a prisoner vomit from the use of the gag. The stretcher, he said, was used from fifteen to twenty minutes at a time. Gen. Mott once ordered one for forty minutes. The witness saw Snook hanging dead, but did not know that he was dead. The prisoners, he said, generally made a noise, after a few minutes, and sometimes a man would climb up on the crossbar, when the keepers would chain him to the floor, so as to prevent his escaping punishment. Gen. Mott's punishments were shorter than his predecessors. Fiddler Neary, the pugilist, once chased a keeper with a knife and received forty minutes in the stretcher. Snook was represented to be a very bad man, and was punished twice by the stretcher. Under Mr. Hennion, where a convict feigned death to escape work, the hose was turned into the cell to clean it out as well as to clean the prisoner, who was filthy beyond description.

Several other deputy keepers testified similarly.

Hazing at Princeton.

It seems that "hazing" has been rampant at Princeton for some time. This year the sophomores have been especially outrageous in their treatment of the Freshmen, and the latter determined to retaliate. A number of them visited the room of two Sophomores who had been prominent in "hazing" and demanded that they should apologize for the indignities to which one of the Freshmen had been subjected. Of course their demand was met with a firm refusal. What followed is thus described by a correspondent of the New York Sun:

"The men were given two minutes by the watch in which to make up their minds, but they refused. Then the Freshmen gagged them again and proceeded to scalp them in the most approved Princeton fashion. Carter was stripped and spanked with a paddle until he nearly fainted. Afterbury was served in a similar fashion, and then the two men were tied to two chairs and the process of shaving began. Their hair was cut off until nothing but a waving top-knot was left upon each, and not content with this, their tormentors smeared their closely-cropped heads with mucilage. Then they poured water down their backs, tied them hard, and exhausted their ingenuity in devising new methods of scalping, by which they could subdue their victims. The two sophomores, however, stuck to their word, and the Ku-Klux was forced to retire, leaving the Sophomores gagged, bruised, and nearly half-dead with exhaustion.

Upon being released the Sophomores got some of their classmates together, and went in search of their tormentors. The contestants met in the streets; both sides carried revolvers, and in the melee one of the Sophomores was seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.

The present is the proper time to make plans for any building to be done the ensuing season. By providing timber and other material in advance, and thoroughly maturing plans, estimating cost, &c., much time will be saved and the object far more easily accomplished than it would be if the necessary arrangements and provisions were delayed until the last moment. Indeed, there is a good deal of planning concerning buildings, fences and other improvements which may be economically done now, and also more or less hand-work. This is the last month of winter, and "spring and work" will soon be in order, for which the provident farmer should make careful preparation.

Any spiritual blessing is worth more than the most costly temporal good. A devout thought, a pious desire, a holy purpose is better than a great estate or an earthly kingdom. In eternity it will amount to more to have given a cup of cold water with right motives than to have been flattened by a whole generation.

A Fight with Indians.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.
BOZEMAN, January 26, 1878.

White Calfee, a scout and freighter, brings information of a terrible battle with Indians on O'Fallon's Creek, near the Yellowstone River, in which a party of white men and two women had a perilous adventure, and would probably have all been killed but for the timely arrival of the troops from Tongue River.

It appears that Mr. Maxwell, with his wife, daughter, and four men, started from Miles City, with the intention of settling on the Little Missouri, near where the old Stanley trail crosses the stream.

THE INDIANS DISCOVERED.

After they had been out several days, and just as they were crossing the O'Fallon Hills, Mrs. Maxwell descried two objects ahead which she took to be antelopes, but when the aid of a field-glass showed to be Indians. Mr. Maxwell at once halted his party, and soon discovered he was in the vicinity of about 40 lodges of hostile Indians. The wagons were turned back and the party retreated toward O'Fallon Creek. The Indians followed but did not attack, and Mr. Maxwell, having reached the timber and water, selected a high point of land and went into camp. A ravine ran around three sides of the camp, and it was naturally strong and easily defended. It was almost dark when Mr. Maxwell selected his camp, and the entire night was spent in fortifying it. The bluffs did not run close to the water or timber, and the party had to take position about 200 yards from water or wood. As good a supply as possible of both articles was laid in during the night, and the party waited anxiously for daylight and the battle they knew it would usher in.

THE OXEN CAPTURED.

About 11 o'clock next day the Indians were discovered approaching, and the siege began. The cattle were kept as close as possible, but in the evening they had to be watered, and while this was being done, the Indians dashed forward and captured the oxen. Mr. Maxwell let them go and kept his men hard at work on the fortifications, knowing he would soon have need of all the protection he could get. About 12 o'clock at night the works were finished and the place made as strong as possible. The wagons formed one side, and logs, sacks filled with earth and sand, the other sides. Caves were dug for the women and strong rifle-pits placed on three sides of the camp.

WAITING FOR THE BATTLE TO BEGIN.

All night long the men heard cattle bellowing, and they were driven up and around the fort, in the hope that the little garrison would come out and attempt to capture them; but Mr. Maxwell kept his men within the fort. About midnight one of the party crept out of the works, and, avoiding the Indians, started to Fort Keogh for help. The little garrison was now reduced to six persons, and consisted of Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Bonton, George Darland, Jester Pruden, and the two women—Mrs. Pruden and May, her daughter.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

During the night the men in the fort heard the Indians coming up the ravine mounted. It was bright moonlight and they could be distinctly seen. Halting at the creek, they dismounted, tied their ponies, and commenced crawling toward the fort. Mr. Maxwell told the men to keep very still and let them come on until he called out "Fire!" and then to work the breech-loaders hard and steady. When the Indians were within 60 yards of the fort

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, March 2, 1878.

The Protracted Meeting
In behalf of Temperance and
Reform.

AN UPHEAVAL OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Thrilling Speeches.

SOME TWADDLE, BUT A HEAP OF SE-
RIOS, TELLING TRUTHS.

Last Sunday evening we went to the hall, but with hundreds of others were turned away, it being packed to overflowing. It is estimated that over one hundred tons of human freight was packed within the walls. Rev. J. S. Boyden addressed the Club.

Monday evening, Joshua Smith, of Detroit, spoke with great power. Twenty-seven tied on the red ribbon. The hall was again packed.

Tuesday evening, C. Woodruff and G. L. Foote occupied the time, and eight names were added to the pledge.

Wednesday evening, Bob Fraser spoke to an immense crowd. He brought with him a company of his Ann Arbor boys, and after the lecture they went for their old acquaintances lively. Bob is rough-hewn in some of his expressions, but he goes right to the core of the matter. His denunciation of the professed Christian man—ashamed to wear the red ribbon—was withering and just. His remarks on influence were in point. Thirty-seven joined the Club.

Thursday evening, Capt. Allen addressed a multitude. It was the most cultured, intellectual speech we have listened to—all bristling over with ideas, startling facts and figures, which appeal to the conscience, reason, judgment, and pocket of every class in community. Twenty-five united with the Club, making a total of 97 since last Sunday evening.

ROLL ON THE BALL! To-night Mr. Bower, of Ann Arbor, speaks.

A Suicidal Policy.

By request, we have furnished the COMMERCIAL to the Reform Club rooms free of charge, and by frequent request of the President (sometimes sent us by mail), we have also published free notices of the meetings, speakers, etc. We have done all this gladly and willingly, being desirous of doing all in our power to further the redemption of fallen men. These facts make the studied neglect of our office on the part of "the ring" more conspicuous. Their warfare on us is based, not on our opposition to temperance (for in this matter the COMMERCIAL has been tried in the fiery furnace), not because of opposition to the Red Ribbon reform (for the COMMERCIAL is its truest and best friend), but because, and *solely* because, of the COMMERCIAL's opposition to that which has been condemned by the moral sense and judgment of the large majority of our people. Such a narrow course is short-sighted and suicidal, because the Club asks, needs, and must have (to sustain it), the money and moral power of our best citizens. We trust that the managers (and we believe that the management ought to be largely in the hands of the reformed men), will conduct the affairs of the Club so discreetly and justly as to have the confidence and support of every right-minded citizen.

The veto of the silver bill at last; but it passed over the veto in the Senate, 45 to nineteen; House, 196 to seventy-three. Taking less than three hours to finish the job.

MARDI GRAS is a popular secret society at the South. Next Tuesday, New Orleans is to be the theatre of a grand carnival on the part of the members of the order, summoned by their king.

CHAUNCEY JOSLIN stated to us that, whenever a boy in the card room undertook to cheat him in playing (and every skilled player knows that this is the cheating game), he stopped short and said, "No cheating here, sir." This is a confession that trickery and gambling has been in vogue; and it has even been tried on our veteran friend and reformer. And if thus attempted upon our worthy friend, may it not have been a common transaction with others not so scrupulous? This is all the reply needed to "A Reformer" in this week's *Sentinel*, adding only that the stopping to contribute at \$5.00 is a mis-statement. March 29th we find on our books a further contribution of \$2.50. We have kept up our dues to the Club, which probably many of our maligners have not done. And, further, on festival occasions, every call for help, or provisions in any form, has been generously responded to by our "better half," even when she has had no girl and it required a sacrifice to do so. And yet the COMMERCIAL is dubbed by a member of "the ring" as an enemy to the Reform Club, and simply because it has labored zealously to get rid of objectionable features, and build the Club up on the solid rock of true reform and right. The fact is that the COMMERCIAL lifted a warning voice in regard to this objectionable feature in its incipiency, regardless of its pecuniary consequences, and continued in the face of expected pecuniary loss; so that the charge of "Reformer" in this respect is not simply absurd, but malicious. We venture the assertion that, while reaping results, the *Sentinel* has not contributed cents to the COMMERCIAL's dollars towards sustaining the Club. The man whose highest and only aim in life is pecuniary gain, is false to his high trusts as a citizen, and a curse to any community.

A TREMENDOUS MAJORITY.—We have spared no pains or expense the past week to quietly get at the private opinions of the people of this city in regard to the position of the COMMERCIAL, and are agreeably surprised at the large majority in favor, embracing a respectable majority of the reformed men of the Reform Club—saint and sinner, christians and unbelievers, moralists, etc., all sorts of opinions, unite in this matter. The majority is unparalleled upon any public question. Put it to vote next Monday, and a majority of 1,000 would be rolled up in favor of throwing cards, etc., out of the club rooms. This unanimity of public sentiment has told on public speakers who have toned down on this thing wondrously. Don't be afraid, then, ministers of the Gospel, to come straight out and express your honest sentiments, for there is a majestic, POPULAR sentiment behind you. If a secular paper dare speak, in the face of detraction, temporary pecuniary loss, can you hesitate a moment?

The *Sentinel*, it seems, is to receive pay for three months' publication of the following, by vote of the Club. Well, its advertising patronage is so lean it needs it bad. For the benefit of the Club, as well as its numerous readers, the COMMERCIAL gives it a gratuitous publication. The preamble, in the polite language of Bob Fraser, sets out with an infernal lie, counting those who are opposed to the card rooms, etc., "enemies of the present movement." So far as the COMMERCIAL is concerned, if there be a man or woman in Ypsilanti heart and soul, "wind and pulp" in favor of the Red Ribbon movement—the redemption of the fallen and the abolition of the rum traffic—it is *with and stands by* that man or woman. If there be a person in this city who desires to see the Reform Club built up and based on permanent foundations, the COMMERCIAL is with that man or woman. He who says to the contrary is willingly duped, or is, in the language of Bob Fraser, "an infernal fool." If the COMMERCIAL had the voice of the seven trumpets, and the utterance of the Angel Gabriel, that could raise the mighty dead from their slumbers, it would say to every drinking man—moderate or to excess—to every moral man, to every Christian man: "Join the Club; tie on the red ribbon—an external emblem of an inward resolve, by the 'help of Almighty God,' to 'dare to do right.'" The recording of the names of parents, etc., not wishing their sons to play, in sell. It would require a big book, and any young man can go there and play without his father or mother's knowledge, simply because his or her name is not enrolled. It would be much more direct and honest to allow no young men under age to play unless permission is given by the parent's name being enrolled in the book, properly limiting the number of names, and giving express permission. As it stands now it is subject to constant complaint and misunderstanding.

WHEREAS, Much has been said by the enemies of the present movement in the interest of temperance about the demoralizing influences of the club rooms upon the youth of our city, in consequence of certain games being played, until such recorded objection shall be withdrawn, and further be it Resolved, That this club authorizes its Secretary, to procure a book for the purpose of recording the names of parents or guardians, who do not wish their minor sons or wards, to indulge in these games, played in the rooms of the club, where such games are being played, until such recorded objection shall be withdrawn, and further be it

Resolved, That these resolutions, be published in the Ypsilanti *Sentinel*, for three months, and that all parents, or guardians, who do not desire their minor sons or wards to indulge in such amusements, are hereby requested, either to call at the club, (which shall be kept by the janitor) or to hand their names to any member of the executive committee who will make such entry on the record.

F. E. CROPSEY, Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CLUB ROOMS.

1st. These rooms will be open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

2d. There shall be no disorderly conduct, or any profane or vulgar language used in the rooms.

3d. Boys or men not members of the Club will not be allowed to make these rooms their headquarters.

4th. There shall be no gambling, or any games played when stakes are pending.

5th. All members of the Club under 18 years of age shall be excluded from the rooms during school hours.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF READING ROOM.

1st. Positively no smoking allowed in the Reading Room.

2d. Gentlemen will please use the spittoons.

3d. No loud talking allowed in the room.

4th. No books will be allowed to be taken from the room, or papers from the files.

5th. Gentlemen are requested to remove their hats while in the room.

6th. No games of any kind will be allowed.

7th. The Reading Room will be open on the Sabbath from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

No swearing, vulgar or obscene language to be used in any of the Club rooms.

F. E. CROPSEY, Secretary.

Truth and Error—Which Shall Win?

Shall we, who believe in God, who say with Paul, "I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me," say to our brothers, who, with the weight of a terrible habit, so awful that to be known must be experienced, are nobly trying to free themselves—by the help of God, are "daring to do right"—shall we say to them, "God is not able to do all this for you; the devil must help?" Not a bit of it. There is all sufficient power in God to save. Jesus says, "All power is given to me." Jesus is the helpless sinner's friend. All this strength is at the command of "whosoever will" take it. "Ask and ye shall receive." There is not a man or woman in Ypsilanti sunk so low but if they will come to Jesus for help they'll get it.

A man, fettered by the habit of intemperance, resolved to free himself. He signed

the pledge and broke it. Then he opened a vein in his arm, and dipping his pen in his own blood, renewed his pledge. In less than twenty-four hours he was drunk. His own blood had no power to help him keep his vow. But, thanks to God, there is power in the blood of Christ to save even the helpless drunkard. A friend said to him, "Ask Jesus to help you keep your pledge." In despair of any help in himself, he did ask Jesus to help him. Twenty-three years after this not one drop of anything that can intoxicate had he tasted. Temptations would sometimes come. At such times he would instantly fly to this ever present friend, and always found him, as every one does who trusts him, "a very present help in time of need."

Jesus is able. He is willing. This is his work. He delights in it. Christ's last will before he returned to Heaven, after he had finished the work of salvation, was that the gospel should be preached *first* to those who put him to death—the worst sinners. And many were saved. God is honored in the salvation of the worst sinners. If the hardest cases are saved, others are encouraged to come to Jesus also and be saved.

That there are not ample recreations and amusements for all, without over-stepping the bounds of right and Christian propriety; that we must call in the aid of the devil's trap to save men and women, is a libel on Christianity. And just here is where Christians in Ypsilanti of to-day need to take a stand on the side of right and truth, and stand firmly, as did Daniel of old, and, later, Martin Luther.

Most of us have read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress,"—how travelers to the Celestial City, whenever they yielded to the temptation to deviate from the straight path—to overstep the boundaries of the way—always found the truth, spoken a great many years ago, a reality: "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." It is equally true to-day. It is high time that we, as Christian workers, should wake out of sleep. Let us, women of the C. T. U., nobly do our part in this work, and encourage and second the efforts of ministers and public speakers who dare to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It is time that the people of Ypsilanti knew "who is on the Lord's side," and that all on the Lord's side should "stand by their colors."

ELLEN FAY PATTISON.

CHILLS AND FEVER PREVENTED.—This bane of the West, which lays the foundation for many a consumptive, seldom fails to attack those with disordered liver. This tendency is effectively prevented by an occasional use of the Peruvian Syrup, which by its alterative and tonic effects, produces healthy action of the blood and liver, and effectually restores the system from the mischievous effects caused by the abuse of calomel and quinine. Sold by all druggists.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed, *free of charge*, by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by all druggists.

729

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horseradish is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised, or sold by any person, or under any name whatever, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases of a consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one-half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable, and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. For sale by Frank Smith.

Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms.

Pleasant to take and requires no physic.

Price, 25 cents. Try it. 729-1m

F. E. CROPSEY, Secretary.

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F. E. CROPSEY, Secretary.

Call on FRANK SMITH and get sample bottle.

Dr. ROE'S TAR BALSM!

FREE!

It will cure that cough in a few hours. Large sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Swift & Dods, wholesale agents, Detroit. 729-740

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases.

Thousands cured. Lowest Prices.

Michigan.

Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. MARSH, Quincy, Michigan.

729-752

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Local Matters.

SATURDAY, March 2, 1878.

We had the pleasure, the other day, of meeting Rev. Father Murray, of Kalamazoo, in the cars. Handing us the money for his subscription the year to come, he expressed his approval of the moral tone of COMMERCIAL, and most especially its position in regard to the card rooms, etc. He said that he was having great success in his temperance work—on the red ribbon basis, but shutting out the Devil's traps. He wished us, through the COMMERCIAL, to give his love to his old parishioners here, and God-speed to the Reform Club, right, accompanied by an earnest protest against that which is wrong.

The Light Guard celebrated Washington's birthday in a quiet but very pleasant manner. On account of the rain and muddy condition of the streets the usual parade was dispensed with, and in its place was substituted a drill, which took place at the armory in the presence of quite a number of spectators who watched the various maneuvers with interest and evident appreciation.

In the evening the members and their wives, sisters, and friends united in having a good social time. After a bountiful supper, prepared by the ladies, the floor was made ready for dancing, in which pastime the feet of the participants were kept busy until the small hours of the next morning.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Wilson preached an instructive sermon upon the right basis of character—building on the rock and on the sand. He said that a time came in the history of every Christian when his principles would be sifted, circumstances would conspire to test his faith; the waves of temptation would come and then it would be known whether the faith and character was founded on the rock of principle or upon the shifting sand. We would add that that time, in this city, has come. Ministers and Christians are being tried whether they stand on the solid, eternal rock of principle, or on the shifting, temporary, and unstable sands of mere policy and expediency.

We have before us a wonderful invention—an improvement on geographical clocks—by Wm. A. Cates, of Union, Union county, Oregon. It furnishes, at small expense, an improved time piece for ascertaining the time at any place on the earth, and also for teaching geography, by clock work, in schools,—the different countries and their relative location to each other, together with the revolution of the earth on its axis. It consists of a clock, with a dial, subdivided as to indicate the twenty-four hours of the day, and arranged with a revolving face plate having a map of the earth on a polar projection—the face plate being placed on the hub of the hour hand. It is a universal time piece. To be appreciated, it needs to be seen. Mr. Cates is a cousin of the Deubel brothers.

The benefit of advertising in religious as well as in business matters was demonstrated at the Baptist church last Sunday morning. For three weeks the COMMERCIAL had contained a notice of the texts—the attendance increasing each Sunday, until last Sunday morning it was the largest witnessed in years. Many members of the Reform Club turned out. The people were disappointed, however, in not hearing the pastor. The notice of his theme having been advertised by his assent, the COMMERCIAL has no responsibility to assume. Mr. Boyden supplied the Presbyterian pulpit. Whatever disappointment, however, might have existed at first, disappeared as the preacher, Prof. Vroman, proceeded with his masterly sermon upon "Daniel," the unswerving integrity of this man of God, his regard for principle, and hatred of policy and expediency. It was a timely sermon for Christian men to hear who, if not by precept, by example exalt expediency and worldly policy above principle.

Mr. Augustus Phelps, Treasurer of the Township of Augusta was robbed last Monday morning about 4 o'clock of \$317.00 and some loose change in cash, and a check of \$40.00 out of the desk. Mr. Phelps had placed his money under his shoulders just above the tick. He was awakened by a man, pistol in hand pointed at him, and with the other reaching to get the money. "I want your money," says the stranger. Reply: "I have none." "I know better," and just then seized it and handed it to a companion. The thief had at his side a bulls-eye lantern, and had ransacked the house previously, securing a \$40.00 check. The rascal held Mr. P. tight by the shirt collar, with pistol presented at his head, while the other fellow jumped out of the window upon the stoop and escaped. The man who held Mr. P. fired at him, but not hitting, struck him with the pistol, stunning him for several minutes—leaving the marks of the blow—and then fled. No trace of the scamps has yet been discovered. Mrs. Phelps heard the report of the pistol, and going up stairs discovered that her son was hurt. Mr. Phelps, as Township Treasurer, is responsible for the amount stolen, and will be obliged to replace it. He has returned \$634.85 as uncollected taxes for his township. He paid the County Treasurer at the same time \$1,175 and still owes him \$159. Mr. P. went up to Ann Arbor Thursday to settle this balance. A liberal reward is offered in another column for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the money. If Mr. P. could have got at the pistol by his side there would probably have been a funeral.

The short career of players, riflemen, billiard champions, and men of sporting habits generally, is a remarkable feature of New York life.—*Boston Journal*.

F. T. STETSON.—Mr. Leslie Davis, business manager for the Stetson Combination, is in the city arranging for their appearance here next Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 4th and 5th. This company will open in the celebrated drama of "Neck and Neck" (the exclusive property of Mr. Stetson), played by him over 1,200 times with the most unprecedented success, and pronounced by the press and public to be the most thrilling drama ever produced. They have made a reduction on the popular prices, and those that must hereafter be charged to surely win, viz.: 50 and 35 cents. The management of this combination is convinced of this fact, and advertise it largely, and keep the standard of the entertainment up to the point that has always been the rule, relying on larger patronage at low prices to make up the difference. The following is from the Detroit *Free Press* of Sept. 1877:

A notice measured by the merits of last night's performance at the Detroit Opera House would fill much more space than we have at our disposal. The enthusiasm of the audience was so great, and the play gave such genuine satisfaction, that the management, with a view to accomodating the public, and in response to a general request, decided to repeat the performance this evening by withdrawing "Griffith Gaunt." As a drama "Neck and Neck" is a success, and the ladies and gentlemen forming the company that played it are at the head of their profession. Mr. Stetson's fine acting as Walter Wilmott, the happy clerk, the accused murderer, the maniac, and the man thirsting for revenge, at once stamp him as an artist of rare merit, and his appearance was made the signal for tremendous applause throughout the evening.

Reform Club Notes.

The rule prohibiting smoking in the reading room will hereafter be enforced.

The financial secretary reports that the net receipts of the anniversary celebration are \$20.28.

Moved by Brother Woodruff, and supported by the newspapers, so that they may be preserved. Carried.

Much trouble having been experienced from the dimness of the light in the billiard room, a motion by Brother Frazier to use gas instead of oil was adopted and is now in effect.

Miss McCartney, of Sterling, Illinois, will be here to-morrow. She will address the meeting at 3 o'clock, and afterwards organize a pink ribbon society. Miss McCartney has gained much prominence as a temperance worker, more especially from her labors with the young ladies, to whose hearts she soon wins the way.

A new lease has been entered into with the Light Guard in regard to the rent of the hall. The contract can be annulled, at any time, by giving thirty days notice. The price to be paid is somewhat lower than what it has cost the past year, and is as follows: for Sunday afternoons, \$3.00; for ordinary evening meetings or entertainments, \$8.00; and for dances and other occasions when much more gas is consumed, \$12.00.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."—Judge Cooley left yesterday afternoon for Baltimore, under an engagement to give five lectures in John Hopkins University on "The New Constitutional Amendments," an important and delicate theme.

This is one of the many solid and startling truths that our fellow citizen R. E. Frazer uttered in his address to the Jackson Reform Club last Sunday evening: "It was the high-toned, genteel, moderate, independent drunkards who did more harm than the drunkards, for it is their example which is followed by our sons, not example of the drunkard. The man who falls does not commence at the top, but falls from the top.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—Bob Frazer received sixty-eight signers to the pledge last Friday evening.

A series of gospel temperance revivals are being held at the Presbyterian church.

A caucus will be held at the office of Ezra Jones, McKay street, on Friday, March 8th.

Saline is the banner red ribbon town of Michigan, if not of the United States, in proportion to population.

We understand that the Universalist Society of Mooreville, have already raised a subscription list of \$1,600 toward building a new church in that place.

An election will be held at the office of Everett B. Clark, on Monday, March 11th, for the purpose of electing officers for the village corporation for the ensuing year.

When Bob Frazer had finished his speech last Friday night, great enthusiasm reigned for a time, and we heard some old gentlemen remark that they had lived in Saline for over forty years and had never seen such rejoicing before.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—Constable Innes went to Ypsilanti on Tuesday, and arrested a man named Henry Ward, for abducting his two children from his wife. It seems that they do not live together as man and wife, and the wife has control of the children, which he Ward, took means to gain possession of. Examination comes off before Justice Clark next Saturday.

A colored man named William Henderson is in jail charged with firing the barn of Charles Zahan, a farmer who lives three miles from the city. Henderson is on the tramp order and was seen coming out of the barn shortly before it burned. The barn which consumed. Loss, \$300. Examination of Henderson has been postponed until next Saturday.

In conversing with a man who has had considerable experience in raising lambs he said "they must not be fed timothy hay, or are Billous and Blood out of order? If yes, MURE'S PILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded, 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by FRED. F. INGRAM, 728-779 Opposite Depot.

FIRST-CLASS MELODEON TO RENT.

Terms very reasonable. Inquire at this office.

A GOOD CHANCE.

To invest your money, and now is the time for an enterprising young man to make some money. Three and one-half acres inside the city corporation; only \$200.00 down, and balance in small annual payments. Apply at the COMMERCIAL Office.

FOR A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

Or anything else usually found in a first-class Dry Goods House, they can be found at the store of

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." Rev D. R. Shier, of Chelsea, addressed the Red Ribbon Club on Sunday.

Justice Clark, if able to be present at the Pioneer meeting in Ypsilanti next week will read an article on the Patriot of 1837.

Thomas Ward, of Ypsilanti, abducted from his wife of this city his infant child, the possession of whom Mrs. Ward seems to have. She subsequently recovered the child and now a complaint has been made against Ward for being an habitual drunkard. Examination to-day before Justice Clark.

The contract for grading the Ann Arbor and Toledo railroad in this county, was awarded last week to Hiram Kittredge of this city and Williams and Budd, of New York State, the latter to do the lower half and the former the upper half of the line. There were several bidders. The contracts are both to be completed by May 15.

The following business was arranged for the Probate Office during the past week: Charles Tripp, notice to creditors; hearing by commissioners Philip Bach and J. W. Knight, May 18 and August 19. George Grenville, notice to creditors; hearing by commissioners J. M. Wheeler and Benj. Brown, May 20 and August 19.

Mayor Cramer on his return on Saturday from the meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. at Grand Rapids, to which he was a delegate, reported that the sudden departure of the Grand Treasurer with all the funds of the lodge—about \$7,000—created considerable commotion. The delegates were left without funds to settle their bills in the city or to pay their fare home, and were compelled to borrow money for this purpose.

Mrs. Mary J. Barry, formerly of this city, and her daughter, aged about four years, were smothered to death in Jackson on Friday night by gas from a coal stove. On Saturday morning about 7 o'clock when her husband, John Barry, returned from his work at the railroad turn table, he found his house filled with gas, and upon further investigation, discovered that his wife was dead. Her oldest child, was also in an insensible condition, and died about noon the same day. Her other child, an infant a few months old, was covered with a quilt, which seems to have protected her and to have saved her from the fate of the other two. The three were sleeping in a room adjoining to that in which the coal stove was.

The following list of Jurors were drawn on Monday last, to serve at the next term of the Circuit Court, which commences March 19th: David M. Finley, Scio; Watson Geer, Superior; David G. Rose, Sharon; Frank McNamara, Sylvan; William Scadon, Webster; Alfred Davenport, York; Benjamin Loomis, Ypsilanti; Lorenzo Davis, Ann Arbor; Christopher Howard, Augusta; Philip Blum, Bridgewater; Frederick R. Snyder, Dexter; Frederick Cross, Jr., Freedmore; Christain Fritz, Lima; James Sage Lodi; Parmenion Watts, Lyndon; Charles Bostedor, Manchester; Jeremiah Walsh, Northfield; Frederick Rathbun, Pittsfield; Sylvester L. Sober, Salem; Marlin Gaikle, Saline; Charles Rowe, Sharon; Patrick Tuomey, Scio; Author Covert, Superior; John P. Foster, Sylvan; J. W. Williams, Webster; Ira Webster, York; J. Everett Smith, Ypsilanti; James B. Mowrey, Ann Arbor; Thomas Wardle, Augusta; Meranda L. Every, Bridgewater.

ALL DISEASES.

Of the lungs demand prompt and proper treatment. None better can be found than Wright's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

COUNTLESS SUFFERERS.

Find the balm of relief, and the fountain of their health and strength in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most potent of all the alternatives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities, so that it stimulates the faded vitality and purges out the corruption which mingle with the blood, promoting derangement and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind, and we can certify this statement by our own experience.—Punxsatoway (Pa.) Argus.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Books bound at the COMMERCIAL BINDERY as tastily as anywhere in the country. Prices very reasonable. Gilt lettering and repairing neatly done. Give us a call.

709 GEORGE J. HILLER & CO.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Two story brick house, and lot—No. 36 Adams avenue—formerly owned by E. F. Uhl. Furnished and Gas in every room complete. Nice barn, etc. \$2,000 down, and balance on time. For further information apply to J. S. Jenness.

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If you are wanting anything in the line of Dress Goods of all styles and patterns, it will pay you to call as we have just received a full line of Cashmores, Alpacas, Basket and Diagonal Patterns, Worsteads, or any thing else in the way of Dress Goods. It will pay you to examine our stock, as we are selling at hard pan prices.

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For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

W. WHITLEY.

Cornel Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

714-755

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S.

Furs, Caps, Muffs, and Boas. All this Fall's purchase. Any one intending to buy anything in the above line this Fall or Winter will do well to call early as we are offering extra inducements in these Goods. Do not pass us by but call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

707 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

50.00 REWARD.

The subscriber offers a reward of \$50.00 for the apprehension of the thieves who robbed him, his residence in Augusta, the morning of the 25th of March; and also \$100.00 for the thieves and money.

AGUSTUS PHELPS.

Ypsilanti, February 28th, 1878.

729-730

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER AND CLEANER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot.

JOHN BIDDLE.

729

IMMENSE STOCK.

Of New Wall Paper. Immense stock of Fine English and French Stationery. Immense stock of Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Picture Frames, and Perfumery. Everything but prices are immense, and they are way, way down at Frank Smith's Emporium.

HAVE YOU GOT?

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint? or are you Billous and Blood out of order? If yes, MURE'S PILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded.

MURE'S PILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded.

50 cents per box—50 large pills.

A sure cure for chills.

Sold only by FRED. F. INGRAM,

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FIRST-CLASS MELODEON TO RENT.

Terms very reasonable. Inquire at this office.

A GOOD CHANCE.

To invest your money, and now is the time for an enterprising young man to make some money. Three and one-half acres inside the city corporation; only \$200.00 down, and balance in small annual payments.

Apply at the COMMERCIAL Office.

FOR A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

Or anything else usually found in a first-class Dry Goods House, they can be found at the store of

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728-749

Opposite Depot.

FRED. F. INGRAM,

Opp

SATURDAY MORNING'S COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, MARCH 2, 1878.

The vote of the Democrats in the House to re-instate the income-tax was a left-handed compliment to their old friend Tilden.

It has come out that the Door-keeper Folk has given an office to nearly every member of his family, including his daughter. But this doesn't happen to be the year when Democrats are bursting their blood-vessels protesting against nepotism.

There would seem to be need for improving the public school system of Kentucky, as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* states that 40,000 white voters and 50,000 colored voters, or a third of the electors, cannot read.

The appointment of Bayard Taylor as Minister to Germany gives to our foreign service another most worthy pillar. With Lowell in Spain, Marsh in Italy, and Taylor in Germany, the literature of this country will be exceedingly well represented on the Continent of Europe; and fortunately not literature only, but its character, its patriotism and its hopes of a better and clearer national life. Mr. Taylor will be an admirable accession to those who have gone before, and will let no interests of this country suffer in his hands. He is, besides, well known in Germany already by the varied service he has done for her language and literature in this country, and will find a cordial welcome at the German capital from many sympathetic spirits.—*Boston Advertiser*.

A Contrast.

Mr. Door-keeper Folk, of the House of Representatives, testifies that, while the law allows him to employ but twenty-eight pages, he had to put fifty-six on the pay roll on account of the pressure from Congressmen. What makes the matter worse is the fact that Pilk's action was approved by the Committee on Accounts.

One member was a minor, and therefore ineligible. The examination of the jurors showed the strongest prejudices against the defendants, and, although challenged, they were sworn in. The trial then commenced before a Judge who is a defaulter to the United States, there being a shortage of about \$600,000 during his administration of Assistant United States Treasurer in New Orleans during the War. He was tried upon a pretense, and the pretense was that he had participated in the forgery or alteration of the Vernon Parish returns, which changed less than 200 votes and only affected the election of some local officers. There was not a scintilla of evidence to support the charge, and yet he was convicted upon it. It was shown that the Vernon returns were opened by the Returning Board before witnesses, and that they were precisely as reported in the daily papers. It was well enough known that the subsequent alteration of one copy of the returns was made by Littlefield, one of the clerks, and that he exculpated Anderson from any knowledge of the alteration. It was well enough known that the alteration was either a job set up for a purpose on the Returning Board, or else that it was a private venture of his own in the interest of some local candidates. It was well enough known that there was not the shadow of a motive for Anderson to make the alteration; that it did not in any way affect the general result; that it would elect no one and defeat no one; that no one who was not a hopeless idiot would commit such a manifest, transparent forgery that was certain to be detected on the instant and on its face; that no one would be so foolhardy, even if he were malicious enough, to alter one certificate with two genuine copies of the original to disclose and condemn it. And yet upon this absurd charge, unsupported by any evidence, Anderson's conviction was procured by a packed jury. If any evidence were wanting to confirm the impression that has heretofore existed, that the Louisiana bulldozers maliciously set up this job upon the Returning Board in revenge for their throwing out returns, under the provisions of the State law, that had been procured by intimidation and violence, it is supplied by the details of this stupendous farce that has been enacted in the Louisiana courts.

A Letter From Gov. Wells.

A Reply to Democratic Falsehoods—*His portraits of the men who are persecuting Him—Character of the Judge and Prosecuting Officers—Interesting Sketches of the Principal Witnesses Against Gen. Anderson—A Fine Jury.*

Special dispatch to the New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 18, 1878. The peculiar position in which I have been placed by the enemies of the Republican party, and the inveterate traitors to the Union in the State of Louisiana must be placed as my excuse for addressing you. As the vilest calumnies, unsupported by a particle of sufficient evidence, have been scattered broadcast over the whole country, I deem it a duty to myself, my late associates, and to the great party to which I belong to send after these calumnies such antidote as a few facts in the personal history of the chief conspirators and their tools can supply.

When it is known that five successive grand juries have firmly refused to find a true bill against me at the high behest of the Attorney General, and the prosecution against me and my associates is based upon information, some public interest will attach to the personal character of the informer. The central figure in this conspiracy is the most supple tool of the traitors of Louisiana, Judge William R. Whittaker. He conspired to defraud the Government of the United States of \$600,000 with which he was intrusted as assistant Treasurer, succeeded in the conspiracy, and stands indicted for the felony. On the 17th day of April, 1877, nole prosequi was entered in the case. The celebrated declaration of the Nicholls government was made about the same time—the declaration that it was the purpose of that Government to allay anxiety and discomfiture all attempts, from whatever source, to prosecute persons for political offenses. Judge Whittaker has conducted himself, in the late trial of Gen. Anderson, as though he had undertaken a contract with the Democratic party to do their dirty work, and receive as his reward full rehabilitation into their society. He stated to several persons, and to lawyers of high standing, before the trial of Gen. Anderson, that the jury was packed for the purpose of this conviction. He stated further, that no motion, having for its object the removal of the cause from his jurisdiction, would have his sanction; that all motions for that object would be overruled. Judge Whittaker was elevated from the criminal dock to do the dirty work of the party that is now controlling him. Nine of the jurors in the Anderson trial swore that they were prejudiced against the prisoner, yet they were made to serve. Two of them had declared openly that Anderson ought to be hanged. During the greater part of the trial Judge Whittaker was in a beastly state of intoxication.

Attorney General Ogden is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He, too, was aware of the fact that the jury was packed, and aided and assisted in the nefarious scheme by which the packing was accomplished. He said he intended to force the trial because he had his jury prepared for conviction. That he kept concealed in his room Littlefield to prevent his testimony being taken in Anderson's trial. This Attorney General is wholly unreliable. As a sworn officer he has speculated upon the collection of taxes. He attempted to force the grand jury last summer to find bills of indictment against the Returning Board. He appeared before the grand jury, insulted witnesses, and threatened them with incarceration if they refused to swear exactly what he desired. Failing to procure such evidence from the witnesses as he wanted, he accompanied the Judge before the grand jury, and had him (the Judge) to reprimand the witnesses and threaten them with incarceration if they did not give such testimony as was required by him. The Judge attempted to force the grand jury to find a true bill, to satisfy the wants and wishes of the Attorney General, against the Returning

Board, but finding all their extraordinary efforts futile, they were compelled to fall back upon the alternative mode of information.

Assistant Attorney General Eagan is a worthy and pliant tool in the hands of the Attorney General. He stands indicted for murder in his own parish, having assassinated a brother lawyer on account of his success in practice over him.

Mr. Charles Cavanac, the important and reliable witness of this trio of villains, Whittaker, Ogden and Eagan, is a man of bad reputation for veracity, especially where a political or personal interest is involved. Hundreds of men in this city would not believe him under oath. He holds a prominent position in the city government, although he had denounced the female teachers of the public schools as prostitutes.

William R. Smart, the custodian of the Vernon records, would omit no lie that he could utter that would be likely to convict me. During the rebellion he stole my stock, killed my hogs and poultry, and put the vote to his company if they would kill me and burn my dwelling over the head of my family. A. E. Burke, another prominent witness, absconded from the little town of Navia, Clay county, State of Illinois, and changed his name from A. E. Burke to E. A. Burke. Debts have followed him here for liquidation over the signature of A. E. Burke, and some of them have been paid by him, thus affirming the fact of his absconding and changing his name.

The names of the jurors that were impaneled for the trial of Anderson and myself were furnished by the Democratic Committee. Their political status as well as their views as to the proper punishment, was canvassed by the Judge, Attorney General, and the Democratic Committee, before being placed on the panel. One of the jury commissioners testified before the court that the list of jurors placed in the jury box from which talesmen were drawn, after exhausting the panel, was furnished by the Democratic Executive Committee, and the fact was known to Deacon Ogden, the assassin Eagan, and the pettifogger Finny."

The returns from Vernon Parish were made up in the town of Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, fully 80 miles from where the election was held, and yet the returning board are charged with, and made responsible for, all the changes which it is alleged have been made in these returns, since the votes were counted by the commissioners of election, every one of whom was a Democrat. The Judge, the Attorney General, the Assistant Attorney General, and District Attorney have thrown every obstacle in the way, and used every exertion to prevent us from producing or having our witnesses, by urging a speedy trial, and have denied every legal right claimed by our attorneys. R. L. Gibson has seen fit, on the floor of Congress, to calumniate the Returning Board, and has attempted a justification of their persecution. This colored Democratic Representative seems to claim a right to assail the white race because he feels boastingly proud of the commingling of the African with the Caucasian blood in his veins. When I was acting foreman of the United States grand jury in 1874, this colored representative of Louisiana in the Congress of the nation was present to the grand jury for violation of the election laws, fraudulently filling the boxes with tickets that were never balloted, and would have been indicted by the jury, and in all probability sent to the penitentiary but for my leniency and forbearance. The evidence of his guilt, taken before the jury, is yet in the hands of one of its members, The lineage of this Representative without a nationality can be fully established by many of the old inhabitants of Adams county, Mississippi, as well as by many of his neighbors in the parish of Terrebonne.

These are samples of the principal tools and the means employed to secure the conviction of the members of the Returning Board in the case improperly called "The State of Louisiana vs. J. Madison Wells and others," but really and truly it should be called "The case of Samuel J. Tilden vs. Rutherford B. Hayes." It is a contest for the office of President of the United States and the patronage of the Executive Department of the Federal Government. It is chiefly managed by David Dudley Field, with the advice and pecuniary assistance of the National Democratic Committee. A verdict of a packed jury of Louisiana Democrats, procured in the manner above pointed out, will, it is expected, be accepted by the people of the United States as a judicial settlement of Mr. Tilden's title to the Presidency. It is a bold and desperate game for a great stake. Myself and colleagues on the Returning Board are merely the outposts or picket guard, which they hope to capture, and then will surprise the garrison, if possible, and claim the patronage of the Government as the spoils of war. In corroboration of this view, I refer you to the movements all along the line of the enemy's camp; to the well grounded reports that a large sum of money has been sent here from New York to be used in the trial; to the fact that the National Democratic Committee has been hastily summoned together, though no national election is pending; to the fact that several of the officers of the court, including the Judge, the Attorney General, the Assistant Attorney General, the Sheriff, the principal witnesses, several of the jurors, and many of the aids and abettors of the proceedings are stained with crimes of one sort or another, including treason, murder, larceny, subornation of perjury, libel, attempting to defraud voters at the polls, and other serious offenses. Few engaged in the prosecution have clean hands, and yet the Democratic National Committee, inspired by the Mephistophelean David Dudley Field, hope, by the employment of such tools in a place and in a case where the other side has no possible chance of a fair trial, scarcely any to be heard, to make up such a case as shall enable them to wrench the sceptre from the hands of President Hayes and give it to the henchman of the Democracy. The eyes of the leaders of the rebellion are already fixed upon the high places of the Government, which they feel assured are as good as in their possession already, as nothing stands in their way now but Wells and Anderson, whose conviction they have contracted

for, and the contractors are hurrying up their work. This is a national, not a personal question. It is a renewal in insidious guise of the tremendous conflict of 1867, perhaps of 1861. It becomes the Republicans of the North to be on their guard, and give our Louisianans hirselings to understand that it is time for them to be quiet, or be prepared for open, determined and unrelenting war.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The distress in Constantinople is utterly appalling. Above eighty thousand fugitives from different provinces, of all creeds and races in the empire, have arrived within the last ten days and continue to arrive by thousands a day. Many have neither food nor shelter, and are scantily clad, although the winter is unusually severe. The present means, official and voluntary, are utterly inadequate to cope with this widespread distress. Mosques, schools, barracks and caravansaries are crowded. The Sultan has given up several palaces, and many wealthy inhabitants of the town have filled their houses with fugitives; but the means of subsistence are altogether insufficient.

The popular misunderstanding of the real meaning of the word "Porte" is so general that we need offer no excuse for setting forth the origin of the term. The "Porte" means, not the Sultan, but the administrative government of the Ottoman Empire, and includes the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and the great Council of State; it had its origin in this way: In the famous institutes established by the warrior Sultan, Mohammed II, the Turkish body politic was described by the metaphor of a state tent whose dome rested upon four pillars. "The Viziers formed the first pillar; the Judges the second; the Treasurers the third; and the Secretaries the fourth." The chief seat of government was figuratively named "The Lofty Gate of the Royal Tent," in allusion to the practice of earlier times when the Ottoman rulers sat at the tent door to adm' n ster justice. The Italian translation of the name was "La Porte Sublima." This phrase was modified in English to the "Sublime Porte," and finally the adjective has been dropped, leaving it simply "The porte."

The Boston Advertiser boldly takes the ground that the return of Government bonds from Europe is not an unmixed evil. There is, indeed, no reason why the people should complain if the Government pays interest to them instead of paying it to European capitalists, or why the taking up of our own obligations at their market value before maturity should be considered an indication of failing credit. The balance of trade being largely in our favor, what can be more natural than that it should be settled in the evidences of our indebtedness? This is no greater calamity than an individual sufferer when he takes up his notes with the profits of his business, or a city when it receives payment of indebtedness in payment of taxes.

More than half the slaves in Brazil have been liberated; there are now but 1,200,000 slaves left, and no child born since 1872 can be a slave. When a slave-owner is on his death-bed, the priests use all their influence to induce him to liberate his slaves, and thus this institution is gradually dying out.

The number of Chinamen in this country is on the decrease. Last year the arrivals were 9,906; the departures, 7,852. The deaths exceed the excess of the arrivals over departures. There is hardly any increase from births, as Chinese family life is almost wholly unknown on this side of the Pacific.

As a proof that members of the Minnesota State Legislature were being bribed, Representative Brandt produced a \$50 bank-note, which had been paid him by zealous lobbyists in the interests of Eastern text-book publishers. The charge, coming in such a substantial shape, was unanswered.

Kansas is 17 years old. Her population numbers 700,000; she has property valued at \$229,000,000; she raised last year \$67,000,000 in farm products; she has 2,310 miles of railroad, 233,000 school children, 4,058 school houses; her territory is not yet one-fourth developed.

A new industry has recently sprung up in parts of Minnesota, that has already arrived at the dignity of statistics. Frog culture is the new thing; it is a simple matter, consisting chiefly in the protection of eggs and tadpoles from birds and other enemies, by means of wire screens. The product thus far reported, amounts to 3,000 dozen frog legs, of which about two-thirds have been shipped to St. Louis. The average quotation of prices is 20 cents per dozen.

At a late meeting of the Detroit Scientific Association, Mr. Bryant Walker discoursed on the conchology of Michigan. He stated that the number of species of animals inhabiting shells in Michigan is about 175. About one-third of the species are in land shells. Of the remaining two-thirds, of water habitat, more than a half are bivalves.

It is asserted that nearly every European steamer from New York carries out a ton of paper patterns, designed by a leading modiste of that city. This does not look as if the New York ladies were dependent upon Paris for the styles.

A writer in the Educational Weekly asks, "What can be done to develop in our students a higher taste for English literature?" By all means abolish the high schools, educational journals, free academies; teach reading, 'rithmetic, and 'rithmatic, and give them novels, the Ledger, the Day's Doings, etc., etc., to read. That is the modern economical method of higher education.

The first official batch of statistics born of the Moffet Register, shows that from the middle of September last to the first of February, the people of Richmond took 783,668 alcohol and 706,676 malt drinks. Leaving out the liquids purchased in large quantities for exclusive home-consumption. Arrivals from India and Persia are steadily decreasing, but the moderate prices at which East Indian produce is obtained have once attracted the attention of millers. The raising of the blockade of the Black Sea port has been deprived of its influence on trade by the political situation. The country demand for wheat has improved, and a fair consumptive inquiry into the quality of the wheat has been met at an advance of a shilling per quarter. Barley, maize and feeding stuffs ruled quiet, with moderate arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat has been firm, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs.

Riots are expensive luxuries. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has just agreed upon a bill appropriating \$710,000 to pay the National Guard of the State for services at Pittsburg and other points last summer. Of this heavy draft upon the treasury \$330,000 goes to the troops and the rest is for settlement of claims arising for transportation, subsistence and incidental expenses.

The Book Concern committee of the M. E. church has reduced all salaries of general conference officers, editors

of church publications, agents, etc., and in some cases bishops' allowances have been curtailed.

It is stated that a party of Circassians during a recent retreat before the Russians, suffocated with sulphur 800 women and children who had taken refuge in a cave.

Colonel Forney says M. P.'s resemble our own Congressmen, "with this marked difference—not one of them is a tobacco chewer, and there is not a symptom of dissipation."

The maximum limit fixed in the silver bill for the new dollar coins is \$4,000,000 per month, or \$48,000,000 a year. This country exported five hundred and fifty million gallons of petroleum from 1866 to 1871, which brought an average price of thirty-four cents a gallon, amounting to \$187,000,000. From 1871 to 1876, covering the same period of five years, there were shipped 1,000,000, or twice as much oil, which sold at the average price of fifteen cents per gallon, realizing \$165,000,000. The increase exports netted less money by \$22,000,000 than the shipments of the first named period.

School Statistics.

The following summary of statistics for the school year ending September 4, 1877, is taken from the copy of the forthcoming report of the Hon. H. S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Number of school districts.....	5,946
Increase for the year.....	111
Number of children between 5 and 20 years of age.....	469,444
Increase for the year.....	9,636
Number of children attending the public schools.....	357,139
Increase for the year.....	11,168
Number of school houses.....	76.
Increase for the year.....	9.
Average number of months schools were maintained.....	7.4
Average number of months for graded and high schools.....	9.7
Number of school houses.....	5,636
Increase for the year.....	119
Number of graded schools.....	295
Decrease for the year.....	9.
Number of male teachers.....	3,781
do female teachers.....	9,220
Increase of male teachers for the year.....	230
Increase of female do.....	74
Number of female taught by males.....	17,263
do do do females.....	43,806
Average wages of males per month.....	\$42.54
Decrease for the year.....	\$5.96
Average wages of females per month.....	\$27.45
Decrease for the year.....	\$3.45
Total wages of male teachers.....	\$75,873 + 0
do do female do.....	1,205,465 + 0
Number of school-houses—frame, 4,644; brick, 766; log, 591; stone, 74.....	6,075
Number of sittings in school houses.....	430,907
Estimated value of school-houses and sites.....	\$1,159,689
Decrease for the year.....	142,414
Number of volumes in district libraries.....	157,496
Number of volumes in township libraries.....	15,635
Increase for the year.....	64,099
Number of private and select schools.....	8,224
Increase for the year.....	181
Number of pupils in private and select schools.....	8,225
Increase for the year.....	8,838
Amount paid for inspector's services.....	\$6,069.61
Amount paid townships/superintendents' services.....	17,532.29
Number of children on which primary school money was apportioned.....	458,536
Increase for the year.....	10,308
Amount of primary school money apportioned for the year.....	211,055.56
Amount received from district tax.....	2,217,961.00
Decrease for the year.....	51,183
Amount received from two mill tax.....	4,026.94

Friendship and Flattery.

When Friendship first came down to earth,
With heart of generous mold,
And soul of truth and heavenly worth,
"Twas in the age of gold.
See tame the love that came from God
For all humanity,
Sweet pity in her footsteps trod,
With Faith and Charity.

But Flattery, as the world grew old,
Stole Friendship's honest face,
When Truth's stern accents grew less bold,
And Falsehood taught grimace.
Th' indignant martyr did not break
Her vengeance upon men,
Nor soar on refrigerant wing, to seek
Her home in heaven again.

III.
She left her rival to reign o'er
The sunless paths of life,
And led me on to seek to explore
With sad misfortune rife.
Both to their own side extend,
Each in her way a mother;
Success still finds the one a friend,
Adversity the other.

—Temple Bar.

SAVED BY A SONG.

It was Christmas eve. A cold, old-fashioned Christmas, with snow lying thick on the ground and still falling heavily, with a touch of fog in the air. It was past ten o'clock, and the streets and lanes of the great city were all but deserted. Merchant and broker, clerk and warehouseman, and the rest of the busy crowd who had thronged those streets by day had one by one drifted away to their homes, and the lofty warehouses loomed black and forbidding over the silent thoroughfares. Here and there the gleam from a solitary window struggled ineffectually with the outer darkness, and served but to bring into relief the general gloom and solitude.

And nowhere were the shadows deeper or the sense of desolation more profound than in St. Winifred's Court. St. Winifred's is one of those queer little alleys which intersect the heart of eastern London, and consists, with one exception, of houses let out as offices, and utterly deserted at night. The court is bounded on one side by St. Winifred's church, while in one corner stands a quaint old house, occupying a nearly triangular piece of ground and forming the exception we have referred to, having been for many years the residence of St. Winifred's organist, Michael Fray.

Many of these ancient churches still remain in odd nooks and corners of the city: relics of a time when London merchants made their homes in the same spot whereon they earned their daily bread, worshipping on Sunday in these narrow aisles, and when their time came asking no better resting place than beneath those venerable flagstones on which they had knelt in life. The liberality of ancient founders and benefactors has left many of these old churches richly endowed, and still, Sunday after Sunday, pastor and curate mount their respective desks and struggle through their respective tasks; but portly aldermen and dignified burgesses no longer fill the high-backed pews. A wheezy verger and pew-opener, with a dozen or so of ancient men and women, caretakers of adjoining warehouses and offices, too often form the only congregation.

St. Winifred's, like many of its sister edifices, though small in extent, is a noble monument of ecclesiastical architecture, having been designed by an architect of world wide fame, and boasted stained glass windows of richest color and exquisite design, and oaken carvings of flower and leaf, to which the touch of a master has imparted all but living beauty. The western extremity of the church abuts upon a narrow lane, on a week day one of the busiest in the city; but on Sunday the broad portal is flung open in vain, for its invitation is addressed to empty streets and deserted houses.

The only sign of life, on this Christmas eve, in St. Winifred's court, was a faint gleam of flickering firelight proceeding from one of the windows of the quaint three-cornered house in which Michael Fray passed his solitary existence. Many years before the period of our story the same month had taken from him wife and child, and since that time Michael Fray had lived desolate, his only solace being the rare old organ, the friend and companion of his lonely hours. The loss of his wife and daughter had left him without kith or kin. His father and mother had died in his early youth; an only brother, a gifted but wayward youth, had in early life ran away to sea, and had there found a watery grave. Being thus left alone in the world, Michael Fray's love for music, which had always been the most marked feature of his character, had become intensified into an absolute passion. Evening after evening, when darkness had settled upon the city, and none could complain that his music interfered with business, or distracted the attention from the baser clink of gold, he was accustomed to creep quietly into the church and there "talk to himself," as he called it, at the old organ, which answered him back with a tender sympathy and power of consolation which no mere human listener could ever have afforded. The organ of St. Winifred's was of comparatively small size, and made but a scanty show of pipes or pedals; but the blackened case and much worn keys had been fashioned by the cunning brain and skillful fingers of Father Smith himself, and never had the renowned old organ builder turned out a more skillful piece of workmanship. And Michael Fray, by use of years and loving tender study, had got by heart every pipe and stop in the rare old instrument, and had acquired an almost magical power in bringing out its tenderest tones and noblest harmonies.

Hear him this Christmas eve, as he sits before the ancient key-board, one feeble candle dimly glimmering over the well-worn page before him, flickering weirdly over the ancient carving, and calling into the momentary life the effigies of mitred abbot and mailed crusader. A feeble old man, whose sands of life have all but run out; a sadly weak and tremulous old man, with shaking hands and dim, uncertain eyes. But when they are placed upon those yellow keys, the shaking hands shake no longer; the feeble sight finds no labor in those well-remembered pages. Under the touch of Michael Fray's deft fingers, the ancient organ becomes instinct with life and harmony. The grand old masters lend their noblest strains, and could they revisit earth, need ask no better

interpreter. From saddest wail of sorrow to sweetest stream of consolation—from the dirge for the loved and lost, to the pean of the jubilant victor—each shade of human passion, each tender message of divine encouragement, take form and color in succession, under the magic of that old man's touch. Thus, sometimes borrowing the song of other singers, sometimes wandering into quaint Aeolian harmonies, the spontaneous overflow of his own rare genius, Michael Fray sat and made music, charming his sorrows to temporary sleep.

Time crept on, but the player repined it not, till the heavy bell tower above his head boomed forth the hour of midnight and recalled him to reality again. With two or three wailing minor chords he brought his weird improvisation to an end.

"Dear me," he said, with a heavy sigh, "Christmas again! Christmas again! How many times, I wonder! Well, this will be the last; and yet Christmas comes again, and finds me still here, all alone. Dear, dear! First, poor Dick; and then my darling Alice and little Nell—all gone! Young and bright and merry—all taken! And here am I—old, sad and friendless—and yet I live on, live on! Well, I suppose God knows best! While thus thinking aloud, the old man was apparently searching for something among his music books, and now produced an ancient page of manuscript, almost worn to fragments, but pasted for preservation, on a piece of paper of later date. "Yes, here it is, poor Dick's Christmas song. What a sweet voice he had, dear boy! If he had only lived—but there! I'm murmuring again. God's will be done!"

He placed the music on the desk before him, and, after a moment's pause began, in tender note like tones, to play the melody, at the same time crooning the words in a feeble voice. He played one verse of the song, then stopped and drew his sleeve across his eyes. The sense of his desolation appeared to come anew upon him, he seemed to shrink down, doubly old, doubly feeble, doubly forsaken—when lo! a marvel! Suddenly from that lonely street without, in that chill midnight, came the sound of a violin, and a sweet young voice singing the self-same tender air—the song written by his dead and gone brother forty years before.

The effect on Michael Fray was electrical. For a moment he staggered, but caught at the key-board before him and held it with a convulsive grasp.

"Am I dreaming? or are my senses leaving me? Poor Dick's Christmas carol; and I could almost swear the voice is my own lost Nellie's. Can this be death at last? And are the angels welcoming me home with the song I love so dearly? No, surely; either I am going mad, or that is a real living voice! But whose—whose? Heaven help me to find out!" And with his whole frame quivering with excitement—without pausing even to close the organ, or to extinguish his candle—the old man groped his way down the narrow winding stairs which led to the street, and hurriedly closing the door behind him, stepped forth bare-headed into the snowy night.

For some hours before Michael Fray was startled, as we have related, by the mysterious echo of his brother's song, an old man and a young girl had been making their way citywards from the south-eastern side of London. Both walked wearily as though they had tramped a long distance; and once or twice the young girl wiped away a tear, though she strove hard to hide it from her companion and forced herself to speak with a cheerfulness in strange contrast with her sunken cheeks, and footsore gait. Every now and then, in passing through the more frequented streets, they would pause; and the man, who carried the violin, would strike up some old balled tune with a vigor and power of execution which even his frost-nipped fingers and weary limbs could not wholly destroy; while the girl, with a sweet though very sad voice, accompanied him with the appropriate words. But their attempts were miserably unproductive. In such bitter weather, few who could help it would stay away from their warm firesides; and those whom stern necessity kept out of doors seemed only bent on despatching their several tasks, and to have no time or thought to expend on a couple of wandering tramps singing by the roadside. Still they toiled on, every now and then making a fresh "pitch" at some likely corner, only too often ordered to "move on" by a stern policeman. As they drew nearer to the city and the hours grew later, the passers-by became fewer and farther between, and the poor wanderers felt that it was idle even to seek for charity in those deserted, silent streets. At last the old man stopped and groaned aloud.

"What is it, grandfather, dear? Don't give in now, when we have come so far. Lean on me—do; I am hardly tired at all; and I daresay we shall do better to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" said the old man bitterly; "to-morrow it will be too late. I don't mind hunger, and I don't mind cold; but the shame of it, the disgrace—after having struggled against it all these years—to come to the workhouse at last! It isn't for myself I mind; beggars mustn't be choosers; and, I daresay, better men than I have slept in a casual ward; but you, my tender little Lily. The thought breaks my heart! it kills me!" And the old man sobbed aloud.

"Dear grandfather, you are always thinking of me, and never of yourself. What does it matter after all? it's only the name of the thing. I'm sure I don't mind it one bit!" The shudder of horror which passed over the girl's frame gave the lie to her pious falsehood. "I dare say it is not so very bad; and, after all, something may happen to prevent it even now!"

"What can happen, short of a miracle, in these deserted streets?"

"Well, let us hope for the miracle then, dear. God has never quite deserted us in our deepest trouble, and I don't believe he will forsake us now."

As she spoke she drew her thin shawl more closely around her, shivering in spite of herself, under the cold blast, which seemed to receive no check from her scanty coverings. Again the pair crept on, and passing beneath the lofty wall of St. Winifred's church, stood beneath it for a temporary shelter from the driving wind and snow. While so standing they caught the

faint sounds of the organ solemnly pealing within.

"Noble music," said the old man, as the final chords died away; "noble music, and a soul in the playing. The man, whoever he may be, should have a generous heart."

"Hush, grandfather," said the girl, "he is beginning to play again."

Scarcely had the music commenced, however, than the pair gazed at each other in breathless surprise.

"Lily, darling, do you hear what he is playing?" said the old man in an excited whisper.

"A strange coincidence," the girl replied.

"Strange! it is more than strange! Lily, darling, who could play that song?"

The melody came to an end, and all was silence. There was a moment's pause, and then, as if by a common impulse, the old man drew his bow across the strings, and the girl's sweet voice caroled forth the second verse of the song. Scarce had they ended when a door opened at the foot of the church tower just beside them, and Michael Fray, bareheaded, with his scanty locks blown about by the winter wind, stood before them. He hurried forward and then stood still, shame-faced, bewildered. The song had called up the vision of a gallant young sailor full of life and health, as Michael had seen his brother for the last time on the day when he sailed on his fatal voyage. He had hurried, forgetting the years that had passed, full of tender memories of happy boyish days, to find alas! only a couple of weeks.

"I beg your pardon," he said, straining vainly to master his emotions; "you sang a song just now—which—a song which was a favorite of a dear friend of mine many years ago. Will you—will you tell me where you got it?"

"By the best of titles, sir," the old fiddler answered, drawing himself up with touch of artistic pride; "I wrote it myself, words and music both."

"Nay, sir," said Michael sternly, "you rob the dead. A dearly beloved brother of mine wrote that song forty years ago."

"Well, upon my word!" said the old fiddler, waxing wroth—"then your brother must have stolen it from me! What might this precious brother's name be, pray?"

"An honest name, a name I am made to speak," said Michael, firing up in his turn; "his name was Richard Fray!"

"What?" he exclaimed, peering eagerly into the other's face, "then you are my brother Michael, for I am Richard Fray."

Half an hour later and the brothers so long parted, so strangely brought together, were seated round a roaring fire in Michael Fray's quaint, three-cornered parlor. Michael's stores had been ransacked for warm dry clothing for the wanderers. Drawers long closed yielded, when opened, a sweet scent of lavender, and containing homely skirts and bodices, kept still in loving memory of little Nell, gave their treasures for Lily's benefit, and Richard Fray's snow sodden clothes were replaced by Michael's choicest coat and softest slippers. The wanderers had done full justice to a plentiful meal, while Richard Fray told the story of thirty years' wandering, and the brothers found how it had come to pass that, each thinking the other dead, they had lived their lives, and married, and buried their dear ones, being sometimes but a few miles apart and yet as distant as though severed by the grim destroyer himself. And Lily sat on a cushion at her father's feet, a picture of quiet happiness, and sang sweet songs to please the two old men, while Michael lovingly traced in her soft features fanciful likenesses to his lost Nelly, the strange similarity of the sweet voice aiding the tender alusion. And surely no happier family was gathered together in all England, on that Christmastide, than that little group round Michael Fray's quiet fireside.

"Well, grandfather, dear," said Lily, after a pause, "won't you believe in miracles now?"

"My darling," said the old man, with his voice broken with emotion, "God forgive me for having ever doubted Him."

The New Pope.

The Rome correspondent of the London Times speaks thus of the new Pope:

"Pecchi is tall, with a fine head, narrowing at the temples, long face and straight features. He has a large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance, and large, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of the Consul, the renowned Minister of Pius VII. He has a fine sonorous voice, great dignity, even austerity of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty. As Camerlengo he has been the head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is, that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth and sincere piety, the sacred college could not find more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecchi. At Perugia he followed the policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riarlo Sforza. At Naples, he advised good Catholics to fulfil their duties as citizens at municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, professing to interpret the will of the Vatican, enjoined a policy of abstention. Cardinal Pecchi spoke with great effect against the proposal for the removal of the conclave from Rome, and other measures advocated by the reactionary party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or at least a reasonable majority of them in the sacred college, and plays the same part as was sustained by Cardinal Giizzi in the conclave of 1846. Cardinal Pecchi's private life, at all periods, is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him."

A newspaper is the only instrument which can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment.

THE FARM.

During cold weather set the handle of your pump as high as possible at night, or throw a blanket over it, or strait it up.

Often breaking up a surface keeps a soil in health, for when it lies in a hard bound condition, enriching rain runs off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

A nest egg, capable of deceiving the most knowing hen, is made, the Scientific American says, by removing the contents of an egg through a break in the end, say three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and filling with powdered slaked lime, tamped as closely as possible, and sealed with plaster of Paris.

A western flocks master says that the following is a cure for sheep ticks: "Get one pound of sulphur and put it into four quarts of salt, and give in that proportion to your flocks once in two weeks, and it will cure your sheep not only of ticks but scab. When the ticks and scabs are gone, abate the sulphur."

The great difference in the amount of cream contained in the first and last milk taken from the cow, appears to be satisfactorily explained on the supposition that the fatty matter of the milk obeys the same laws of gravity in theudder of the cow that it does when set aside in an open vessel.

Experiments have shown that the best way to feed carrots to horses is in conjunction with oats. Alone, carrots are not as good as oats alone, but in conjunction they are better than each fed separately. If you are in the habit of feeding four quarts of oats to a mess, give two of oats and two of sliced carrots and the result will be more satisfactory than if each were fed separately.

If the suggestion to take a receipted bill for everything one buys—which, of course, makes it necessary to "pay as you go"—were heeded, and these bills were carefully filed for ready reference, there would be less occasion for the too frequent law-suit, which, by-the-by, the Rev. Mr. Murray not inaptly describes as a process involving two fools and one wise fellow, to wit, a plaintiff, a defendant and a lawyer.

In-coming cows and ewes need the best of care as to feed, drink, pure air, warmth and bedding. Slippery watering places, too high feed, injuries from crowding and exposure, are all to be guarded against. Col. Waring says that he does not fear ever again to lose a cow by milk fever. "Judicious starvation, just before and after calving," is relied on to prevent it.

The Country Gentleman is positive that the best time, as well as the cheapest, to spread manure is in the winter. 1. It saves labor in handling but once. 2. It does not cut up the soil with wagon wheels, the ground being frozen. 3. The first rains or thaws carry the soluble parts into the soil, and they become more thoroughly diffused than if the manure is spread in spring. As a general rule, it does best when applied to grass to be inverted for corn in spring or to remain as sod and fertilizing parts, because as soon as it rains, the surface is thawed and the soil absorbs these parts."

Don't let a few sunshiny days deceive you into letting up on the care of stock. February and March are hard months, especially for growing animals. The appetite has flagged somewhat, and the sudden changes of weather are very trying. A little neglect will pretty surely cause them to get a set-back; a few set-backs mean "spring-poor" stock; and this means, well, the butcher of the stock-buyer will tell you what this means, in a language that you ought to understand: viz., dollars and cents.

The only management, he advises, is warmth and high feeding, by which a perpetual succession of eggs can be obtained in winter, by having pullets and hens of different ages, which, moulting at different periods, do not all cease laying at the same time.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Choice white, \$5 75@6 00
Medium, 5 25@5 50
Amber, 5 25@5 50
Low grades, 3 50@4 25

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 3 50@3 75

WHEAT—Extra white, 1 30@1 31
No. 1 white, 1 25@1 26

Amber, 1 23@1 26

CORN—4¢ per bush.

OATS—No. 1 white, 29; mixed, 27@28

BARLEY—\$1 10@1 50 per hd. lbs.

RYE—5¢@5¢ per bush.

APPLES—\$4 00@4 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Unpicked, \$7 75@1 15 per bush.

Picked, \$1 50@1 60

BUTTER—Prime quality, 16@18¢. Medium, 12@15¢; poor quality 10@12 cts.

CHEESE—Old 13@13¢ per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—\$4 55@4 40 per cwt.

Eggs—Fresh 13@14 cts; Limed, 12c.

FURS—Raccoon, 5@50

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly ~~printed~~, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Larger quantities at pro-portionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

The bears have come to town.

Political aspirants have begun laying pipes for the coming election.

Jabe and Johnny Wortley have been taking a tour to the West for the benefit of their health.

The lady patrons of the Cadets of Temperance have presented that corps with a beautiful banner.

Andrew Shrievs, formerly of Ypsilanti, has been speaking in the behalf of temperance, clothing, etc. It is hard to name a thing Neat don't keep. He has been buying that big pile of ties, at the depot, for the M. C. R. R., and now he is in for the D. H. & S.-W. R. R.

Young man, read that little article, in this week's COMMERCIAL, at the bottom of third column seventh page, "To Live Uprightly," &c. It requires a good deal of heroism, sometimes, to battle a wrong thing—none of your milk and water men—but the reward comes sooner or later.

Paul Harland, the well-known actor who has been in Ypsilanti several times with A. O. Miller, has written to a friend, desiring to bring a company here to play some first-class drama under the auspices of Light Guard Band. It is to be hoped that an arrangement can be made to secure his coming.

The doctrine of doing evil that good may come is most deceptive, and is strewed with disastrous results all along the pathway of human life.

At the special request of friends Mr. Laiable will repeat his discourse to-morrow evening on "The Angels, who are they and what can they do for us."

Pioneers remember the meeting, at the Baptist church, of the county society next Wednesday. The dinner will be in the vestry. A rare treat is anticipated.

The triangle that called the scholars together before the seminary was destroyed, is now doing service in the belfry of the old Presbyterian church building.

The Little Gleaners and India Workers have so much enterprise and business tact that they cleared about \$70.00 at their recent festival at the Presbyterian church.

The COMMERCIAL enters upon its fifteenth year with cheering prospects. It is a recognized power, and, by the blessing of God in "daring to do right," will continue so.

Myron W. Whitney, the renowned basso who recently sang in the "Messiah"—in this city—will appear in concert with his own company at University Hall, next Friday evening.

We are happy in being able to announce that Mr. Levant Judd, of "Uncle Sam's" mail service, has recovered from his long and serious illness sufficiently to resume his post office duties.

A. J. Creigh, general agent for Emerson, Fisher & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, will sell at auction one car-load of new top buggies at Ypsilanti, on Friday, March 8th, '78, at one o'clock p. m.

The Evening News says that Gardner's Flint City Band is so encouraged by the success of its recent tour through the State that it intends making another in which Ypsilanti is included.

Bob Frazer paid Saline a first-class compliment—that every drinking man in that village and vicinity had signed the pledge, and that the community was a unit in pushing on the car of salvation.

The Light Guard have dropped their intention of bringing out "The Color Guard." It was decided that the number of characters was so large that it would be impossible to find persons to fill them.

Bishop McCosky will be at St. Luke's Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, March 27th, when he will preach and administer the rites of confirmation to a class which Mr. Wilson has under instruction.

James H. Davis is very successful in introducing his match safe. Insurance companies, manufacturing establishments, and large business houses buy large quantities and use them for advertising purposes.

Several of our enterprising dry goods merchants have been disposing of their surplus stocks by taking them to Milan, Mooreville, Maybee Station, and other suburban towns, where they were sold with gratifying alacrity.

R. E. Douglas, M. D., has just started a general variety store at Stony Creek. He proposes to sell goods cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Only the best of stock kept. He will continue the practice of medicine.

Good! The insurance companies have arranged to pay up their losses on the seminary. \$29,612 is the amount received by the School Board. Nothing has been done as yet towards commencing the erection of another building.

The Evening News' advertisement is on another page. We need not say that the News is the most popular evening journal taken in this city. It has a peculiar power of its own. An inimitable way, crisp and to the point, which wins.

There is considerable talk among our prominent citizens in regard to the necessity of a large hall, and the indications are that before next Fall Ypsilanti will be graced by commodious and imposing building. Many different plans have been suggested, and a number of monied men have promised to forward the movement as much as is in their power. United efforts in this direction is all that is needed to secure the consummation of this decided improvement to our city.

Mrs. Gooding wishes to announce to the ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity that, by the 10th of March, she will have on hand a large assortment of Madame Demorest's patterns. The cheapest and best patterns in the market. See advertisement.

The "tater smasher," as he calls himself, entertained a crowd of electrified spectators, Thursday, by throwing potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables into the air and allowing them to fall upon his nasal organ, when they immediately dropped into fragments.

Kansas City is receiving quite an influx of Ypsilantians. James E. Seaver, Wright Spencer, Nat and Ben Follett are there already, and now it is reported that W. H. Yost intends joining the pilgrims. The commission business seems to be occupying their attention.

Geo. A. Neat & Co.'s store is one of the best filled in the city in the line of groceries, clothing, etc. It is hard to name a thing Neat don't keep. He has been buying that big pile of ties, at the depot, for the M. C. R. R., and now he is in for the D. H. & S.-W. R. R.

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The Ladies' Sewing Society of New Jerusalem Church will hold a Festival at the chapel on Washington street, next Thursday from 3 to 9 p. m. They will serve refreshments and will have some very useful and beautiful articles for sale. Their friends and the public are cordially invited.

Wise & Davis are running, in the rear room of the reform club rooms, a restaurant, fitted up nicely. Oysters, coffee, pies, cakes, etc., constantly on hand. We commend them to the patronage of the public. Mr. Ira Davis, an adept at this business, and a devoted, consecrated red ribbon man, has charge of the restaurant.

The Normal School building, with the exception of the tower, begins to wear a finished appearance. Jerome Shipman, son of W. H. Shipman, has been engaged by the contracted to lath the rooms. There are about forty thousand square yards to be covered: and all the idle boys in town will soon be pounding away right merrily.

Letters remaining uncalled for, March 1st: Ella Birny, H. Brumfield, Francis Chryster, J. F. Francisco, Judith Fontaine, Marquette Gorton, John N. Gregg, M. D., Clara Graf, Michael Kaircher, Chas. Lyon, Eunice Marvin, Clara Mead, Frank Reiley, Hattie Root, Ezra W. Sawslayer, Gary Spear, George H. Wanze, Dennis Dennis (foreign).

The other day we were in Cornwell & Co.'s paper office, in this city, and witnessed the wondrous power of the telephone. Mr. Cornwell held a conversation with the mill at Lowell, giving his orders verbally and receiving immediate audible replies. Great is the telephone, and the constructor, Robert H. Wilson, is not simply a mechanical genius, but a telephone operator of national reputation.

Two Irishmen encountered each other Thursday night and began a contest which might have resulted seriously. One, a sailor employed by T. C. Owen, flourished a knife in dangerous proximity to his antagonist's head, and would, no doubt, have stabbed him if the minions of the law, in the shape of Geo. Brown and Geo. Kishler, had not swooped down upon and placed him in.duration.

The Free Church Sabbath-school had a pleasant time—a surprise party—at the residence of J. A. Wilbur (superintendent), on Wednesday eve., February 13th. There was singing and speaking. A good take off on the gathering was a piece spoken in German by a little boy, Henry Stabler. The Free Church Sabbath-school numbers over one hundred scholars. A large number for a country winter school.

The County Women's Temperance Union, in their exceedingly interesting meeting in our city last week, discussed the card and billiard appurtenance to reform clubs, and decided by a very large majority that they were out of place in the name and under the banner of reform. Who would have expected any other decision by the earnest and consecrated women who have laid the foundation of the red ribbon movement?

Mrs. Starr's Willing Workers' exhibition at the Baptist church last Monday evening was a taking performance. It was exceedingly attractive. The vestry was packed full, and everybody so delighted that when they have another it will be necessary to use the main audience room. We have attended many a performance at fifty cents, not near so interesting. The little wee ones sang so nicely, and then that spelling class. The emblem Bible recitation was rich.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[REGULAR MEETING.]

MONDAY EVE., Feb. 23, 1878.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present: Ald. Kishler, Roys, Scovill, Cremer, Thayer, Follmor, and Kopp.

Absent: Ald. Robbins, Owen, Smith.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From City Clerk:—

That he had received from F. W. Cleaveland, his acceptance, oath and bond.

Report accepted and bond approved.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

P. Rigney, lighting lamps, Feb. \$ 32 00

Marshal, sundries 42 68

Ordered paid from Contingent Fund.

Ayes, 7; nays, 0.

Marshal, cleaning gutters 18 25

Ordered paid from 1st District Street Fund. Ayes,

7; nays, 0.

Marshal, building crossing and cleaning gutter \$ 18 00

Ordered paid from 2d ward fund. Ayes, 7; nays, 0.

Marshal, cleaning gutters 9 15 25

Ordered paid from 2d District Street Fund. Ayes,

7; nays, 0.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, March 11, 1878, at 7 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

To Our Patrons,

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.

709

RONEY

BROS.

FURNITURE

HOUSE,

176

Wood.

Ave.,

RONEY

BROS.

FURNITURE

HOUSE,

176

Wood.

Ave.,



ONLY \$62.00.

Sign of the Big Chair!

Chair!

AT RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

Sign of the Big Chair, you can find all kinds of Furniture at Rock Bottom Prices.

706-731

Pianos & Organs.

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of. Send us a postal card if your piano needs repairing. Good Reliable Agents wanted to sell Pianos and Organs. DUBUQUE, JACQUEMANT & CO., 309 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

723-734

SALES

Men War, &c., sample piano, \$250 a month. Jay Bronson, Detroit. Mich.

711-729

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixteen, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at nine and one-half o'clock A. M., in Liber forty of Mortgages, on page 394, Warren L. Rice and Hattie A. Rice, duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, described as the south half of lot number five (5) in Cross & Eagle's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, except about six feet off the south end of said lot, cut off in corner of the south end of Congress street, and the mortgage was afterwards assigned to the said Frederick W. Cleveland, to whom it was by him assigned by instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-first day of April in the year 1876, and recorded in said Register's office on the second day of January, in the year 1878, at eleven o'clock A. M., in Liber forty of Mortgages on page 388. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, when due, is the sum of five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-two cents; and, in addition thereto, an attorney's fee of twenty-five cents; and, in addition thereto, an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars and twenty-six cents, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises as public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated, January 5th, 1878.

ADELLA L. COMPTON,

Attorney for Assignee.

721-723

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holder at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Ballard, incompetent.

Francis K. Rexford, the guardian of said ward, came into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his account and that he has

been appointed by the court to administer the estate of the said Ballard, and that the next of kin of said ward and all other persons interested in said estate,